FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

5 AUGUST 1983

Lebanon

McFarlane Talks — Israel is not prepared to withdraw its forces from Lebanon before Syrian and PLO forces withdraw, Prime Minister Begin told U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane, Jerusalem television announced. In response to a proposal that a timetable for a total withdrawal be drawn up, Begin reiterated that the IDF will not withdraw unilaterally from Lebanon. McFarlane subsequently flew to Beirut and met with Foreign Minister Elie Salim, who affirmed that Lebanon will not accept any partial withdrawal, Beirut radio said. McFarlane is expected to travel to Syria in the next few days for talks, the radio added.

Al-Wazzan on Agreement — As long as Israel makes its withdrawal conditional on the withdrawal of Syrian and PLO forces, Lebanon will not implement the joint agreement, Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan stated in a television interview broadcast by Beirut radio. Lebanon will not hold any discussions with Israel on the partial withdrawal, the prime minister added. He reiterated that any withdrawal must be within the framework of a total withdrawal with a timetable.

Military, Security Situation — The 'Alayh area in the Ash-Shuf Mountains was quiet after Druze and Phalangist forces exchanged artillery fire 4-5 August, Voice of Lebanon radio stated. Earlier the radio reported that the IDF continued to reduce logistical services in the area while maintaining an effective military presence. Meanwhile, Druze leaders asked Israel to sign "a friendship agreement" before the actual withdrawal takes place, Jerusalem radio stated. As an alternative, the Druze leader who initiated the proposal suggested that Israel establish a Druze "entity" in the region with the same status as Major Sa'd Haddad's group in the south.

In southern Lebanon the Phalangists left their base at Kafr Falus near Sidon after the IDF ended its blockade, IDF Radio reported. Meanwhile, IDF and Syrian forces again exchanged fire in the Al-Biqa', Voice of Lebanon said. In the north Phalangist forces returned Syrian fire, the radio added.

PLO Affairs

The Palestine Central Council (PCC) condemned the Al-Biqa' fighting and urged all sides to end their propaganda campaigns, according to KUNA. At the second session of the PCC, George Habash and Nayif Hawatimah, secretary generals of the PFLP and Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine respectively, urged the PCC to improve relations with Syria. Habash also urged the PLO reconciliation committee to continue its efforts to normalize relations between PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the Syrian leadership, KUNA added. PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi delivered a report on Syrian-Palestinian relations and the Fatah dispute, omitting any mention of a Syrian role in the dispute as claimed by some PLO leaders, Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Meanwhile, the Fatah representative in Syria congratulated President Hafiz al-Asad on Syrian Army Day, recalling past Syrian support for the Palestinian cause, Damascus radio reported.

In the Al-Biqa' valley, Fatah dissidents took up positions in the hills above Jdita again, Voice of Lebanon radio stated. The dissident forces continued to consolidate their position in the Ba'labakk area. Libyan and PFLP-General Command forces are concentrating their positions in Ba'labakk also, North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio asserted. A joint Palestinian-Lebanese committee was formed to prevent the resumption of fighting, the radio added.

In another development, PNC Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Khalid al-Hasan, in an interview with Morocco *Anwal*, urged that Egypt be readmitted to Arab ranks, KUNA stated. Al-Hasan stressed that if the Arab world did not want to commit "political suicide," it would have to welcome Egypt back into the fold.

Israel

The remark by the State Department spokesman that it is impractical to demand that Israel dismantle its settlements shows a "shift in emphasis" in U.S. policy, Jerusalem political sources cited by *Hatzofe* claimed.

Libya-Chad

The Arab League General Secretariat condemned the "provocative U.S. actions carried out by American planes against Libya," JANA asserted. The United States is increasing tension in the Mediterranean through "provocative" actions by the 6th Fleet against Libya. This is the first monitored Libyan reference to any current U.S. air activity in or around Libya.

The Libyan Air Force continued to bomb Faya-Largeau and extended its attacks to other northern Chad cities, according to Paris radio reports. As the Chadian Government forces installed French antiaircraft weapons and U.S. missiles in Faya-Largeau, JANA claimed that U.S. experts would use the missiles rather than train Chadian soldiers to use them. The repeated claims that Libya is intervening in Chad are "flagrant provocations" aimed at giving the United States a pretext for directly intervening in Chad itself, JANA asserted.

Head of the Transitional Government of National Unity Goukouni Oueddei announced that his forces had stopped the shelling of Faya-Largeau and gave President Hissein Habre a chance to surrender, according to a Radio Bardai report cited by JANA. Libya welcomed the decision, which "opens an opportunity for negotiations," JANA stated.

Earlier JANA reported the capture of the Chadian defense minister, the deputy youth minister, and Army officers by the Goukouni Oueddei forces.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Iraqi forces continued to fight to repulse an Iranian advance in the Hajj 'Umran area in the northern sector, according to an Iraqi military communique carried by INA. The commander of the I Army Corps subsequently claimed in a press statement reported by INA that Iraqi Forces were in "complete control" of the situation in "all combat areas" in the northern sector. An Iranian communique broadcast by Tehran radio mentioned only "sporadic" exchanges of fire on the Sar Dasht, Marivan, and Baneh operational fronts in the northern sector. On the western front, "tribal irregular" fighters repulsed all Iraqi patrols, the communique added.

In another development, Deputy Foreign Minister for Political Affairs Hoseyn Sheykh ol-Eslam told a Tehran radio correspondent that despite Iraqi claims, Iran had never bombed any Iraqi residential areas. The official also reaffirmed Iran's guarantee of safety for Gulf shipping as long as Iranian oil production and shipments were not attacked or hindered.

Iran

Commenting on "hostile" measures taken by the Saudi rulers against Iranian pilgrims, President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i told Koranic students that the Saudi people were "eager" to have the pilgrims visit but that "corrupt and evil politics" blocked their travel to Saudi Arabia, IRNA reported.

The "14 Mordad" movement called for a 1-hour silent protest demonstration in the streets 5 August, according to a communique broadcast by the clandestine Free Voice of Iran radio.

Gulf States

In a statement broadcast by Aden radio, the PDRY Foreign Ministry denounced U.S. RDF maneuvers scheduled to be held in the region this month as a "threat" to its security and to stability throughout the region.

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PLO Central Council Continues Meetings in Tunis

JN041223 Amman Sawt Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 4 Aug 83 p 1, 17

[Ibrahim Nasrallah dispatch]

[Excerpt] Tunis — During its first session, the PLO Central Council agreed on the basic principles for its meetings in the forthcoming days. If there is an agreement on the basic principles, what is expected of the council now when it discusses the side issues?

PNC Speaker Khalid al-Fahum left the conference hall to inform the press of two resolutions adopted by the Council:

The first resolution: The PLO Central Council condemns the current internecine fighting in Lebanon's Al-Biqa'. It also condemns any disregard or disrespect for this announcement. All the rifles must be directed at the chest of the Zionist enemy which occupies Palestine, the Lebanese territory, and the Syrian Golan Heights. The PLO Central Council recommends the formation of a field committee to immediately supervise an end to the internecine fighting. The entrusted committee must condemn any party that violates this, and it must expose that party before the masses of our people, the Arab nation, and the world. In the second resolution, the PLO Central Council calls on everyone to stop the media campaigns out of a desire to clear the air and settle the dispute through a democratic dialogue.

The council adopted the two resolutions unanimously. The meeting was attended by 79 of the original 81 members.

Earlier, the Jordanian members of the PLO Central Council held a private meeting before the start of the Council's first expanded session. During that meeting, they discussed and submitted issues on the Palestinian situation and decided to deputize lawyer Ibrahim Bakr to speak on their behalf before the PLO Central Council. The council members from Kuwait also held a private meeting on their own.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat held a private meeting with PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash yesterday afternoon. This is the first time that Dr Habash has visited Tunisia.

Syrian Ties, Unity Urged

LD042017 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1746 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Nabil al-Barad'i Dispatch from Tunis]

[Text] Tunis, 4 Aug (KUNA) — The secretary generals of the PFLP and DFLP today called for a strengthening of relations with Syria and the formation of a national front in the occupied Palestinian territory. They also called for bolstering the Lebanese National Salvation Committee. The representative of the Palestine Liberation Front demanded "the reformulation of the Arab alliance of the PLO."

In a speech he delivered during the second session of the PLO Central Council held here today, PFLP Secretary General George Habash described Syria as "the principal obstacle in the way of Zionist and imperialist designs." He called on the PLO to bolster its relations with Syria, while calling on the Syrian leadership to "provide genuine support for the PLO in accordance with PNC resolutions."

On the question of the formation of a Palestine government-in-exile, George Habash said that "raising this question is an attempt to circumvent the PNC resolutions — to empty them of their content." He called for the continuation of efforts by the six-member reconciliation committee of the PLO Executive Committee formedto clear the atmosphere between the two sides to the conflict with Fatah, and the restoration of relations between Yasir 'Arafat and the Syrian leadership to normalcy.

DFLP Secretary General Nayif Hawatimah also called for a bolstering of relations with Syria, as well as for the creation of a national front within the occupied territory "to be the strong arm of the PLO inside that territory," He urged that the conflict within the Fatah ranks be solved through democratic dialogue. He also called for "bolstering the Lebanese National Salvation Front, and for fighting under its banners to secure the eviction of the Israeli enemy from Lebanon." Hawatimah put forward three 'nays:' no to the departure of the Palestine revolution forces from Al-Biqa' and northern Lebanon; no to the Israeli-American agreement on Lebanon; and no to the American solutions for the Middle East issue because they are not in the interests of the Palestine people."

The PLO Central Council meeting, which is being attended by 79 of its 81 members, also listened to a statement by Abu Isma'il, the PFLF representative, who asked for a set time to be fixed for the work of the six-member reconciliation committee. He also called for "the rewriting of the Palestinian National Unity Charter and for the absence of the PFLP-General Command delegation to be considered as a departure from the Palestine National Unity Charter." He called upon the PLO to reformulate its Arab alliance.

At the beginning of the second session, the Central Council listened to a report from two members of the six-man reconciliation committee, Ahmad al-Yamani and Ahmad Sidqi ad-Dajani. They spoke of the efforts exerted by the reconciliation committee on the Arab and Palestinian fronts.

Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, then delivered a political statement. He began by reviewing the political and other activities of the PLO. He also spoke of "the great achievement made by the PNC during its 16th session." He also spoke of the Palestinian unanimity and complete support for the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestine people — attained by the PLO Central Council meeting — and something which has astounded the whole world." "This unanimity," he said, "has thwarted and continues to thwart all outbursts of dissension within the Palestinian arena as a prelude to striking at the Palestine revolution and the just cause of our people."

The political stlatement then reviewed in great detail the dialogue with Jordan, affirming that the "Palestinian side concentrated during the dialogue on the barring of any confederal union with Jordan before the establishment of an independent

Palestinian state." Qaddumi said that "the Palestinian delegates concentrated on the Fes summit conference resolutions, which constitute an adequate basis for a just and comprehensive solution in the region."

Speaking on Syrian-Palestinian relations, Qaddumi affirmed that efforts were centered on solving all pending differences and on arranging a meeting between the Syrian and Palestinian leaderships under the chairmanship of Brother Abu Ammar and President al-Asad. He said a meeting had taken place between the Fatah and Syrian leaderships, but 10 days later the mutiny took place and Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] began his mutiny in one of the military sectors on the pretext that there were negative military decisions."

The Palestine Central Council will meet again this evening to continue discussion of the topics on its agenda. These deal with the conditions of Palestinians inside the occupied territory and Lebanon, and with defining the policy to be followed regarding Arab and international events.

Further on Council Meetings

JN050626 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Yesterday, the PCC members heard a report from Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, in which he reviewed Syrian-Palestinian relations and the Fatah mutiny. Qaddumi's report was significant because he did not speak of any possible Syrian role in backing the Fatah dissidents, which contradicts the repeated accusations leveled against Syria by several PLO officials. Qaddumi did, however, refer to the support given by Libya and the PFLP-GC, which is led by Ahmad Jibril, to the Fatah opposition forces.

Concluding his report, Qaddumi said that any positive initiative by Syria will reflect in a positive way on the Palestinian level, particularly in the Al-Biqa' region. Qaddumi referred in particular to the positive role played by the PFLP and the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine in preserving the harmony of Fatah and that of the PLO.

The PCC discussions are being held in the presence of the main leaders of the Palestinian resistance, headed by Yasir 'Arafat, George Habash, Nayif Hawatimah, and the As-Sa'iqah organization's representatives. Ahmad Jibril, the PFLP-GC secretary general, who is not attending the meeting, issued a statement in Damascus yesterday in which he announced that he declined to attend the PCC meeting in protest against 'Arafat's accusations against the PFLP-GC. The statement, however, said that the PFLP-GC continues to strongly support the PLO and all its legitimate bodies.

Appeal To End Fighting

JN041929 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1631 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Radio correspondent's recorded dispatch]

[Text] The Palestinian masses inside and outside the occupied territory and the masses of the entire Arab nation are pinning their hopes on the PLO Central Council meeting which has been in session in Tunis since yesterday. Our masses were delighted when the PNC speaker announced the PCC members' unanimous approval of two important decisions.

However, the current massing of forces in Ba'labakk and the continuous threatening statements being made there affirm that a new round of fighting will take place. Will the dissidents and their supporters implement the Palestinian people's decisions which were adopted by the PCC in Tunis, or will they remain obstinate and act against the desire of the Palestinian people who have declared through all means their support for the PLO, its revolutionary leadership, and the brother commander in chief as a symbol of this organization and these struggling people?

The Fatah movement, supported by all Palestinian people and Arab masses, is stressing that any Palestinian discord can only be solved through the legitimate Palestinian institutions and by means of a democratic dialogue to which the Palestinian arena has been accustomed — not by means of acting tough, depending on other parties who are openly declaring their stand against the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking.

We do not want to increase the pessimism of our masses due to the present massing of forces in Ba'labakk. In fact, we are trying to be optimistic, following the PNC speaker's statement and his announcement of those two decisions. We are pinning great hopes on overcoming this tribulation and deciding what we deem suitable for our arena without interference by anyone. The dissidents should take our advice, particularly since their corrective demands have been realized in full. We appeal for an end to the bleeding of our sons and brothers. The only beneficiary from this internecine fighting and bleeding is known well by you. The people will not forgive them.

Meanwhile, the PCC's second session is scheduled to discuss the rest of the topics on its agenda which include: first, the situation in the occupied territory in light of the Judaization operations carried out by the occupation authorities, particularly the recent massacre in Hebron University; second, the conditions of the Palestinians in Lebanon; third, the activities which were carried out by the PLO Executive Committee during the past phase on Palestinian, Arab, and international levels; and fourth, recent developments on the Palestinian question on various levels.

Commentary Urges PLO Unity

NC041846 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Palestine Central Council currently meeting in Tunis is a new affirmation of PLO unity, the legality of the Palestinian leadership, the strong foundations of the political and organizational establishments of our Palestinian people, and the ability of these frameworks to interact and confront all circumstances and developments.

The individuals or the forces who deviate from these frameworks and organizations or try to forge their effectiveness far from the supreme interests, will ultimately find themselves out of the legal framework of all the Palestinian people and the effective Palestinian struggle.

We call on all Palestinian strugglers and forces to act seriously and sincerely, to give utmost support for the Palestinian frameworks and establishments, to consolidate their democratic course, and to adopt dialogue as an avenue for promoting our struggle, particularly at this difficult stage. We call on all Palestinians strugglers and forces to establish the best relations of struggle with the Arab brothers and friends in order to escalate the confrontation with the Zionist enemy and all hostile schemes. We call for further national Palestinian unity and for consolidating national dialogue on our path to victory.

Khalil al-Wazir Sends Message to Central Council

NC050912 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 Aug 83

["Text" of "important" message addressed by Khalil al-Wazir, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Jihad, Palestinian revolution forces deputy commander in chief, to the PLO Central Council — date not given; read by announcer]

[Text] From Brother Abu Jihad to Brother Abu 'Ammar, Brother Khalid al-Fahum, and brother members of the Central Council:

Greetings from the revolution. We would like to draw the attention of the brothers at their meeting to several facts that must be given consideration at this serious phase, which threatens the future and existence of this revolution:

1. The situation in the Al-Biqa' and Ba'labakk areas is increasingly deteriorating. This is not only at the level of the escalation of the military offensives by the Abu Musa and Jibril groups against Fatah positions and fighters or at the level of the development and expansion of the battles through the extensive use of artillery against civilian populated areas — such as in the Jdita, 'Arab al-Fa'ur, and Ta'nayil areas — but also at the level of the increasingly serious situation leaving its effectsand wounds in the ranks of the Lebanese people in Jdita, Shtawrah, Sa'd Nayil, and Kafr Zabad. Many Lebanese people have been killed or wounded.

Demonstrations have been staged against the Palestinian presence. In the wake of the fighting in Jdita and Ta'nayil, we have been seeking through all means and through every friendly force in the national movement and resistance organizations to reach a cease-fire and to stop the fighting. We believe that the plan of Abu Musa's and Jibril's groups is to maintain the fighting and to push our Palestinian arena to further internecine fighting. Through our continuous local contacts with the Syrian field commands, we have also exerted every effort to bring an end to the internecine fighting and to prevent it from expanding.

When we reached a cease-fire agreement in the presence of all the parties, we were surprised by those officially declaring in Damascus that there was no cease-fire agreement. We were then surprised by new military attacks against our units forcing us to defend ourselves and our positions. Recently they failed to achieve any gains. They suffered great losses in their ranks. We hold those who incited them responsible for blood losses. These losses are ultimately sustained by our people, our revolution, and our movement.

We do not wish to detail the events in the field or the pains, wounds, and bitterness, because it is a futile effort and victory here is a loss for whoever achieves it. A losing revolution arises from such continued events. However, we would like to outline how some transferred the fighting to Ba'labakk a few days ago when the area was calm. Some groups sought to attack positions near the Al-Karamah forces command in the Durit area. They also shelled our positions. They deployed vehicles on the roads to seize vehicles belong to our forces. They arrested the commander of the 1st Artillery Battalion, Major Walid, and arrested Major As'ad al-As'ad of the struggle command, who was carrying wages for the martyrs' families. Their shells hit areas in Ba'labakk and nearby villages, and several inhabitants were killed or wounded, including men, women, and children. This created a hot situation. Subsequently, some groups attacked the Al-'Abbasiyah, Durit, and Al-Mallah areas. These groups also intercepted Lebanese Army vehicles. A noncommissioned officer of the 'Allu family was killed. His clan and that of the Yaghi, As-Sulh, and other afflicted families have subsequently joined a political movement led by 'Asim Qansu with other forces.

The Ba'labakk inhabitants held a meeting in Al-Husayniyah and adopted serious decisions. These included a call for a cease-fire and for evacuating the armed Palestinian presence from towns and villages, and giving various groups a 1-week warning, after which Lebanese fighters and the forces in the area will implement the decision by force. They began deploying along the roads armed men belonging to the Al-Ba'th battalion, accompanied by members of the PFLP-GC and the Abu Musa group in addition to members of tribes. Other forces are being incited by Qansu to be prepared to declare a state of alert and to oust our forces from their positions.

We are trying through various contacts to calm the situation, but escalating it with clashes creates a difficult situation and gives opportunities to the enemies of the Palestinian presence. They began sending delegations to Damascus to officially request it to oust the armed Palestinian presence from the whole area.

2. The direct question that we pose to you and to ourselves is: Where will the continuous attacks on our forces lead? Where will

the continuous attacks on our fighters and positions lead? Why don't they stop? Why do they persist in their attacks on our fighters, units, vehicles, and positions? Why are they not abiding by the cease-fire and stopping their military attacks? Why? It is a question that is posed to us all. Why are they pushing our Palestinian arena to a sea of blood, whose every drop is being shed in vain and in the wrong place?

Be sure, my Brothers. We say this to you with all sincerity and loyalty: Every area, every fighter, and every Fatah commander is eager to safeguard the movement and the revolution, eager not to expand the fighting, eager to contain it, and eager to stop it so he will perform his national duties. However, despite such eagerness the other side persists with its aggression. How can this be confronted and how can you be certain of these facts?

What is required, my brothers, are not feelings of grief and bitterness, denunciation, or condemnation, or neglecting your direct responsibility at the Palestinian level. What is required is a practical stance committed to the real responsibility and going beyond statements of reproach of this or that. What is required is a practical stance that will immediately and without any delay assume this responsibility, because the continuation of such a situation is a continuation of ending our armed Palestinian presence in the Lebanese arena. The events taking place do not only affect Fatah's presence but the presence of all the revolution's forces. You have a morale and national responsibility to contribute to safeguarding the revolution and its march.

The six-member committee judged matters from a distance. It did not tackle the issue except through meetings. The committee had issued its verdicts on events and interventions without an objective study of what happens in the field.

On behalf of Fatah fighters in the field, your council is requested to adopt a practical direct step ensuring the inclusion of Central Council members among those who will be distributed in the Al-Biqa' and Ba'labakk areas to follow up the issue in the field, to bring about a real cease-fire, and to stop the military attacks and operations.

They will also make arrangements to prevent the halting of movement on the roads, to observe new concentrations and movements, to prevent any possible steps, and to directly announce the responsibility of violators. This does not mean only condemning the violation, but also adopting actions to confront such violations at various levels.

It is requested that efforts be exerted to remedy the effects of previous battles by compensating those whose homes and interests were destroyed in these battles in Jdita, Ta'nayil, 'Arab al-Fa'ur, Kafr Zabad, and Ba'labakk. There should be an intensive political action at the Palestinian level and at all other levels in the Lebanese arena to mend the Lebanese feelings toward the Palestinian struggle and the Palestinian forces.

Concerning the situation with our Syrian brothers, there is a great deal that we do not wish to discuss in cables so as to preserve what can and must be preserved and must continue. However, there are facts in the field that require Palestinian efforts to remedy them with our brothers in Syria, such as maintaining the facilities, support, and care for those groups who will be unrestricted in their positions. But why the tight measures and continued restrictions against the forces and arms of our movement? We sincerely hope that these will end because we in Fatah are eager to maintain normal relations in the interest of our struggle and the interest of the Palestinian, Syrian, Lebanese, and Arab struggle.

In spite of all the wounds, and in spite of the statements by Brother Abu 'Ammar that they are sensitive to, our belief, the belief of Abu 'Ammar, of all the Fatah Command, and of its officers and fighters, is that we all want the relations to be normal and nobody should complicate them. You should assume a real role in tackling this matter with objectivity and calmness.

Brothers, we hope that these will be practical steps that we will abide by and follow up through an emergency operation room of the council that will follow step-by-step the measures for protecting the revolution against any further destruction that serves our enemies. May God grant you success. Greetings from your brothers who are living through the bitterness of this bloody struggle. It will be a revolution until victory is achieved!

[Signed] Brother Abu Jihad, Palestinian Revolution Forces Deputy Commander in Chief

'Arafat Interviewed on Syria, Libya, Jordan

OW050001 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1215 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Interview with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat conducted by NHK correspondent Osamu Yanagisawa at 'Arafat's office at the PLO headquarters on the outskirts of Tunis — recorded; date of interview not given; interview conducted in Arabic; 'Arafat answers translated from Japanese subtitles and Yanagisawa's questions provided from superimposed voice translation]

[Text] Very soon it is going to be 1 year since the PLO evacuated Beirut. What is the situation the PLO is now facing? Could you describe the internal strife now going on under your own eyes?

['Arafat] We were forced to leave Beirut because of the Israeli and U.S. Governments' maneuvers to drive the PLO out of Beirut and destroy its organization. Nevertheless, the Palestinian revolutionary forces are now stronger than ever before. However, I very much regret that Syria and Libya are now engaging in anti-PLO maneuvers.

We have been through an exceedingly fierce and hard struggle, and the blood of our fallen soldiers has not yet dried. A total of 72,000 Palestinians, including those who were massacred, fell victim in Lebanon. We have not yet recovered from these wounds. Syria and Libya have launched provocations against us while we are still rebuilding our organization.

We have faced similar provocations in the past. During the 1976 civil war in Lebanon, Syrian troops disguised as Palestinians massacred people in Beirut. There was a period of confrontation between Jordan and the PLO in 1970. However, we should put an end to such fights among friends. The Palestinian revolution

is a fraternal revolution, and in this sense it should reflect the conscience of all Arabs. Neither Syria nor Israel can smash the Palestinian revolution with their tanks.

[Yanagisawa] Your Fatah, the mainstream faction of the PLO, is now suffering from internal strife. What is the history of Fatah?

['Arafat] It was first organized by college graduates. They carried out military training and consolidated their organization to expand their activities. When hostilities against us broke out in 1965, they broke their silence and began a new life as freedom fighters, abandoning their life as refugees.

[Yanagisawa] Chairman 'Arafat, I understand that you continue expressing the PLO's readiness to negotiate with Jordan. Is this true?

['Arafat] I intend to negotiate with all fraternal Arab nations on the basis of the Fes charter, which calls for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

[Yanagisawa] From your remarks, may I assume that there is a possibility that you will resume negotiations with Jordan?

['Arafat] It is my sincere desire to reopen negotiations with Jordan.

[Yanagisawa] Under the current difficult circumstances, you still have many things to do as leader of the Palestinians, who are pinning their hopes on you.

['Arafat] I have only to fight for freedom as a soldier.

'Arafat Receives GDR President's Message

JN050746 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 5 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Tunis — */Ar-Ra'y/* — Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, last night received the GDR charge d'affaires in Tunisia who conveyed a message from GDR President Honecker.

Dissidents Said Preparing for Battle in Al-Biqa'

NC041757 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1725 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] In Al-Biqa', the criminal gangs of the dissident groups of Ahmad Jibril and the Libyans are concentrating their men around the Ba'labakk area. Correspondents say that these gangs are preparing for a new battle. A committee comprising the Palestinian resistance, the Lebanese national movement and the National Salvation Front has been formed to prevent the resumption of fighting.

The Fatah forces' commanders in the area informed the committee that their forces will abide by the cease-fire. They called on them to ask the gang forces to withdraw to their previous positions and to stop provoking the citizens and fighters in Ba'labakk.

Fatah Representative Cables Support for Al-Asad

JN041242 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received the following cable of congratulations from the Fatah movement representative in Syria, Abu 'Ammar Sa'd, on the Syrian Army anniversary:

On the occasion of the anniversary of our valiant Syrian Army, we send you heartfelt greetings of gratitude to the souls of the martyrs of the Syrian Army which has always been, and will always remain the bulwark of our nation and its strong tool in the battles to liberate Palestine and all Arab lands. We send greetings of appreciation and admiration to all the officers and men who are confronting the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary plot against the steadfastness of Syria and the determination of our Palestinian people who are determined to continue the revolution until victory.

On the anniversary of the Syrian Army, we recall the stands that have been taken by this army under your leadership since the beginning of our revolution on 1 January 1965, and its support for our struggle for liberation in all the stages that followed. Some quarters are trying to forget these stands and erase them.

The sacrifices of the Syrian forces on land, sea, and air for the sake of Palestine cannot be forgotten by any Palestinian. The stand of the Syrian Armed Forces at the side of the Palestinian forces in more than one battle and in more than one trench, and their assistance to and protection for them, will remain a living model of the cohesion of struggle among the honorable men in our nation to realize the nation's aims. Each fighter in our revolution, while fighting for the sake of Palestine and dreaming of victory, is confident that his efforts will be crowned with success so long as Syria, under your leadership, stands at his side. His dream to liberate and return to his homeland is your dream, for the realization of which you have devoted your life and the resources of Syria.

Those who try to forget Syria's sacrifices for Palestine, ignore the Syrian efforts for the Palestinian cause, and cast doubt on Syria's position on the Palestinian revolution cannot affect the cohesion of the one people, the comrades-in-arms spirit, and the steadfastness in confrontation in Syria and Palestine. The alliance of the honorable forces in our nation will inevitably realize victory. They will inevitably realize the dreams of our Arab martyrs everywhere for liberation, unity, and a better life for our future generations.

Common Front Against Israel Urged for Arabs

NC041436 North Lebanon Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0500 GMT 4 Aug 83

[News analysis: "The Israeli Withdrawal and the Available Potentials"]

[Excerpts] Brothers: Between confirmation at one time and denial at another, in the face of anticipation and the leaking of reports through the press and the news agencies, and the flow of statements coming from here and there either directly or indi-

rectly, the Israeli withdrawal from the mountains of the Ash-Shuf and the regrouping of the occupation forces southward behind the Al-'Awwali River have become a reality — whether this withdrawal is effected today or in the coming days.

The withdrawal is one of the articles of the agreement. This agreement — which the enemy accepted under U.S. auspices — is not in the interest of Lebanese independence, Syrian national security, the existence and continuation of the Palestinian struggle, or the achievement — even at a minimum level — of the demands and hopes of the Lebanese national forces. These are self-evident facts. We already know that many forces will try to picture the withdrawal as a positive thing. This is exactly what we heard at the time of the Israeli withdrawal from the Sinai. Some forces hastened to welcome it, but every one clearly discovered that the price of that withdrawal was the occupation of all Egyptian will. Therefore, the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is not in the interest of any of the parties we mentioned. Consequently, a confrontation is inevitable.

How will the confrontation take place? At first, we must agree that viewing the matter from narrow angles — that is, from the angles of each party's separate interests and of making compromises at the expense of the other parties' interests — will lead to perpetuating the Lebanese-Israeli agreement and to paying the full price that Israel is demanding. In other words, the first step in the confrontation is establishing a common front composed of all the parties that have an interest in rejecting and foiling the agreement. This front should be formed objectively by Syria, the Palestinian revolution, and the Lebanese national forces. This front can only be effective by strengthening the constituent parties and by giving each party full effectiveness to exercise its role thoroughly and without limitation, on one main basis — escalating the fighting, continuing to make contact with the enemy, and hitting him constantly.

The Lebanese national forces have a natural right — which no one can prevent them from exercising — to fight, and to fight daily against all the forms of the Zionist presence. They must create the suitable frameworks and forms in which to maintain and escalate this struggle.

However, it is useful to remember on this occasion that the PLO is the only party among the Arab parties that has not signed the decision to withdraw its forces from Lebanon. We do not mention this sensitive point in order to better anyone, but to say that the PLO, as a matter of act, left the door open for making contact with the enemy, for clashing with him, and for continuing the fight against him. By doing so, it also left the door open to others to continue their confrontation with the enemy. While no one has prevented us from maintaining the fight against the Zionist enemy, we and the other parties which have announced their rejection of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement must take advantage of this opportunity.

Of course, the indicator of the desire to benefit, and of the seriousness of the desire to fight, must be close strategic relations with the PLO. If this does not happen, the declaration of stands will be one thing and the implementation of these stands will be another.

Egypt's Readmission to Arab Ranks Urged

LD041728 Kuwait KUNA in English 1601 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Rabat, Aug 4 (KUNA) — A right-wing Palestinian leader has called for Egypt's open readmission to Arab ranks, and expressed his disillusionment with Arab leaders' inability to translate their paper decisions into action.

In an interview with the Moroccan leftist weekly *Anwal*, Khalid al-Hasan, who also is a Central Committee member of the mainstream Al-Fatah commando movement, referred in particular to the Fes summit resolution calling for a Palestinian mini-state and recognition of all Middle East states to exist within secure borders, commenting that the proposal had degenerated into a mere "slogan hanging in the air". The only option left to the Arab leaders was to submit to Zionist plans, he added, stressing that if the Arab world did not want to commit "political suicide", it had to readmit Egypt to the fold. "Since the death of (former Egyptian President Jamal) 'Abd an-Nasir, the Arab world has been incapable of implementing its decisions," he added. "Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak is not As-Sadat, but he has a powerful legacy which we have to help him overcome".

Al-Hasan, who described himself as a "right-winger to the bone", added that he had excellent relations with Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states "in the national interest".

Chedli Klibi Criticizes U.S. Mideast Stands

JN042102 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2040 GMT 4 Aug 83

[From the "Panorama" program]

[Text] In Tunis, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi has warned the United States against what he termed acts of provocation and defiance off the Libyan coast. Klibi said that such acts will harm U.S.-Arab relations.

The statement, issued by Klibi in Tunis today, added that it seems that the United States has decided to escalate the tension which exists in the Mediterranean, and thus has resorted to acts which can only be described as being hostile to an Arab country.

The statement by the Arab League secretary general also referred to another U.S. stand which he described as hostile — the stand of the U.S. representative in the UN Security Council when he used the veto against the draft resolution whose objective was to condemn the Israeli policy of expulsion of the Palestinians from the occupied territories.

QATAR

Dailies Denounce U.S. Support for Israel

GF041120 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0852 GMT 4 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Text] The press in Qatar today deals with the recent U.S. veto at the UN Security Council against the draft resolution proposed by the enemy against the masses of the occupied territories.

Al-'Arab has denounced the continuing U.S. support to the Zionist enemy which is escalating its measures and crimes in the occupied Arab territories. The paper notes the U.S. policy in support of Zionist terrorism and the dictatorships in Central America and other parts of the world.

The English newspaper *Gulf Times* says that the U.S. veto has provided proof once more that the United Statesdoes not intend to relinquish its support for Israel while it attempts to hide its covert and open support and encouragement for Israel to usurp more Arab lands andmassacres against the disarmed Arab inhabitants.

The paper adds that the United States has, through this action, become secluded even from its friends in Western Europe who support the Arab question and urge Washington to do the same. The paper stresses that the United States will not respond to this unless the Arabs change their strategy as fast as they can.

SAUDI ARABIA

Change in U.S. Mideast Diplomats Reported

GF050632 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] The U.S. Administration today ended the changes it began among U.S. diplomats dealing with Middle East affairs.

A responsible U.S. source has stated that the recent changes do not represent any change in U.S. policy. Secretary of State George Shultz has announced that Richard Harvey, who was a U.S. ambassador to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, will head the State Department Middle East affairs team as a deputy secretary of state.

Analysis of Iran's Anti-Saudi Media Campaign

GF041542 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Analysis by 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Hazza']

[Text] Certainly everybody knows the extent of the many services which the Kingdom tries to make available to every pilgrim or visitor to the holy lands. In order to raise those services to a standard to satisfy all the visitors, the Kingdom made great efforts and spent money without asking for anything in return except the feeling of the pilgrim or the visitor that he is in his second country and is able to perform rituals comfortably and securely. If we want to talk in detail about everything done to comfort the pilgrims, it would take too long.

During his press conference yesterday, the minister of pilgrimage affairs and awqaf explained how the observer of the country's expenditures during the past 10 years notices how much money was spent for development through the construction of roads, bridges, and projects. The Kingdom feels its total responsibility in this field since the official circles, particularly the king, move between the Hajj region, Jidda and Mecca. The king supervises the affairs of the pilgrims and appropriately instructs the officials. Due to that, the means for comfort and security for the visitors were facilitated. This resulted in a great increase in the number of the pilgrims every year until it now exceeds two million pilgrims from within and outside. The increase in the number of pilgrims required the Kingdom to secure the appropriate residences for the big pilgrim delegations. Thus, the region was expanded through grading a number of mountains. It is known how much effort and money is needed for the execution of such projects.

Despite all this, O brothers, from time to time the Iranian officials claim that the Kingdom is underfulfilling its task toward the pilgrims, that it asked the Iranian authorities to decrease the number of Iranian pilgrims, and that it treats the Iranian pilgrims in a harsher, unequal manner.

Such claims are unfounded. The Kingdom has not asked the Iranian authorities to decrease the number of their pilgrims and what concerns the Iranian pilgrims is the concern of all pilgrims of all nationalities. All are welcome and cared for; they are our pilgrims before being our guests. Contrary to what the Iranian officials claim, the pilgrims coming from Iran — as explained by the minister of pilgrimage affairs and awqaf — receive special treatment different from that of a number of other pilgrims.

For example, the number of Iranian pilgrims this year will reach 85,000 and in addition to that, the Iranian missions coming before the hajj receive full hospitality to make them feel that they are appreciated and respected when they behave like pilgrims from other countries. The only thing that the security and administrative authorities in the Kingdom are keen about is that every pilgrim must abide by the feeling of responsibility and must know that the aim of his visit to the Kingdom is to perfom hajj rituals and then return to his country. But if the hajj is exploited — as the Iranians do on this religious occasion by creating disturbances and chanting in the holy places — then this is something that cannot be ignored because it disturbs and worries other pilgrims who shouldered the burden of travel to perform this holy ritual.

Moreover, the Kingdom secured the ways through which the pilgrim delegates can express their point of view freely and honestly without disturbing other pilgrims. There is the Federation of the Islamic World, the Islamic Conference Organization, the seminars of the Pilgrimage Affairs Ministry and the reporters at the Information Ministry, and the media means available to every pilgrim. The question now is: What stance would the Iranian authorities adopt if anybody tried to create disorder or disturb others in the Iranain territories? The reply for such a

question can be seen in the events and developments on the Iranian arena in the recent period to which many people fell victim.

On the opposite side, the Kingdom's responsible stance toward the brothers in every Islamic country is evident. Despite the marches and all the incidents, the state enabled the Iranians to perform hajj rituals and those who misbehaved were asked to leave after the hajj as long as they performed their rituals.

Finally, the truth remains clear: The Iranian authorities' media campaign about the Kingdom and the Iranian pilgrims is a futile attempt to cover up the difficult living and economic circumstances in Iran during the recent years; particularly the food crisis, which has extended to include all Iranian towns and villages.

In a report on the deteriorating situation in Iran, the British daily, *The Guardian*, reported that the queues for buying bread extend to great lengths in the streets and the price of one kilo of rice exceeds 5 pounds sterling. Although the Iranian press does not report on the problems of the country, nevertheless, the Iranian parliament regularly discusses the problem of insufficient food.

One thing that the Iranian authorities forgot is that the truth cannot be hidden. The Iranian citizen and particularly the pilgrim will sooner or later know the truth of the situation. The Kingdom shoulders full responsibility toward the pilgrims, and does not follow the policy of division in the time when the officials in Tehran are trying to mislead the Iranian public opinion and divert it from thinking about the country's condition, which is deteriorating from all sides particularly in the economic and security sectors.

Dailies on U.S. Veto, Iran's Continued War

GF050520 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 5 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Text] On the U.S. use of its veto against the Arab draft plan which was presented to the UN Security Council to condemn the Israeli enemy's crimes in the occupied territories, the newspaper *Al-Madinah said: What the Reagan administration should* know is that the U.S. Government's stands must rest on international laws in treating the crimes Israel commits against the Palestinian and Arab lands and Arab peoples who suffer from the Israeli aggressions. Everyone knows these crimes and the United States knows the details betterthan any other party in the world.

We still hope that the United States will reconsider its deteriorating position, particularly on the Palestinian issue. The United States cannot expect to retain the Arabs' friendship while using its veto to foil even a condemnation of Israel for its blatant crimes. The United States cannot expect to retain the Arabs' friendship while considering the setting up Jewish settlements a status quo which it sees no need to oppose.

On the failure of Iranian policy, *Ar-Riyad* said: For many reasons the Iranian regime feels that it is in a boxing ring in which its adversaries are stronger. Therefore, the search began for an alternative in which the Iranian regime could vent its malice and failure, and this is what made it look to the Kingdom and choose the holiest spot on earth to propose its political and sectarian slogans. When it failed to make any headway in these holy places among the Muslim sects, it began to issue weak pleas, claiming that Iranian pilgrims are maltreated and that Saudi Arabia has put a ceiling on the number of pilgrims and other such claims.

The newspaper added: The issue is exceeding that of a holy religious duty and moral conduct to a kind of deep hysteria. However, this is the fate of Iran with its tragic situation.

On the Iranian regime's insistence to continue its losing war with Iraq, *Al-Jazirah* said: One wonders about the truth behind this Iranian insistence to continue its losing war with Iraq. Why do the Iranian rulers insist on continuing a losing war which causes new losses in life, equipment, money, and ammunition — resources which have become scarce as the Iranian economy has begun to seriously deteriorate? The only logical answer to this question is that Iran's rulers are not in fact more than a facade for foreign powers which know how to exploit their malice and passion for revenge. They play on their limited understanding to tempt them with false views of the possibility of achieving a victory against Iraq and to continue the war and deplete every drop of blood and piece of money for this goal.

Commentary on Cohesion of Palestine Struggle

LD042317 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Husayn al-'Askari commentary]

[Text] The Palestine Central Council has unanimously asked the PLO Executive Committee to form a field committee to supervise an immediate cease-fire between the Fatah elements in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' area.

The utmost importance of the current meetings of the Palestine Central Council in Tunis lies basically in the fact that the Palestinians reject most vehemently any fighting among brothers, because such an abnormal state of affairs threatens not only the existence of the Palestine resistance but also the Arab confrontation against the common enemy, Israel.

The brother Fatah members' realization of this fact reassures Arabs that what has taken place and continues to take place in the Palestine struggle arena does not in any way represent convictions or will of the brothers regarding the struggle which has been and always will be the bright hope for the entire Arab nation.

The Palestine people's confrontation ability stems basically from their bond with their homeland and from their determination to maintain this bond by all means, however costly. The Palestinians have sacrificed their lives and continue to do so for the sake of their existence. This is the highest degree of sacrifice.

The common enemy's attempt to sow the seeds of dissension within the unity of the Palestinian struggle is directed at keeping the Palestine people away from the field of confrontation so that it would become easy to tackle the vestiges of this struggle.

The conflict among the brothers has placed in the minds of all Arabs political and other echoes that have been picked up by the anti-Arab information media, which has concentrated on them and played them up to give the impression that the strongholds of the Palestinian struggle have begun to crumble from within. But despite all this, the facts have proved that matters were other than what the enemy sought them to be and that the cohesion of the Palestine struggle is stronger than all transient differences on the means and not on the objectives around which all Palestinians rally. The Palestinian people stand firm behind their strugglers who are the niche of their hopes, after God, in their quest for the retrieval of their legitimate rights. Victory comes only from God.

UAE

IRNA: Minister, Iranian Envoy Discuss Hajj Issue

GF041723 Tehran IRNA in English 1650 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 4 IRNA — All the Muslims have the rights to perform hajj and during the course of these holy ceremonies they (Muslims) should inform each other about the enemies of Islam, it was said by United Arab Emirates (UAE) Minister of Islamic Affairs and Endowment Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahamn al-Bakr during his talks with the Iranian ambassador in Abu Dhabi, Mahmud Madar-Shani.

The Iranian envoy called on the UAE minister on Wednesday to discuss the bilateral tie and the issues related to the plots of superpowers for the division of the Muslim ummah through their lackeys in the region.

Discussions in the meeting were also held on the hindrances created by the Saudis in the way of the Iranian pilgrims.

Papers Assail U.S. Veto on Arab UN Resolution

GF041512 Doha QNA in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 Aug (QNA) — The UAE newspapers today editorially criticized the latest U.S. veto at the United Nations, regarded as a humiliating blow directed at the Arab peoples.

Al-Ittihad said: The statements of the U.S. officials that followed the UN Security Council voting do not benefit us in any way. These statements are similar to the previous statements designed for Arab consumption, whereas the veto is a weapon which is publicly used to serve the interests of our enemy, Israel, in the same way as other U.S. weapons are used.

The paper stressed: Retaliation to this veto through denunciation and condemnation is futile. What is required now is to move in the direction of reaching the best means for confronting the expected results of the veto, such as our enemy's intensification of the settlement activity and escalation of its crimes against the inhabitants of the occupied homeland, since it can count on the blessing of its ally, Washington.

The paper said that the foremost means of [confrontation] is "to solve the differences on the Arab and Palestinian arenas in order to reinforce the Palestinian armed struggle and thus have all the guns aimed at the right target — the chests of the enemy soldiers. Our people in the occupied homeland must be backed so that their overwhelming upheaval will gain new momentum in the confrontation of the plans designed to Judaize and swallow up the land."

Al-Bayan expressed astonishment because the United States was the only country which confronted the international community. It firmly defends the latest crimes of Israel and unashamedly uses the veto to obstruct a UN Security Council resolution on the illegitimacy of the Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

The paper continued by indicating that Zaire, despite all its government's commitment to the Zionist entity and despite its traditional obedience to Washington's instructions, could not adopt the same flagrant U.S. stance. Zaire resorted to abstention "just like other Western countries known for their historic sympathy with Israel adopted a stance of rejection when they found out that the crimes of the Zionist enemy constitute a challenge to all human laws."

Al-Wahdah stressed that the United States — to whom the Arab countries provided unexpected facilities for reaching a peaceful settlement in the region — was not ashamed of using the veto at the UN Security Council in order to block a resolution calling for ending the construction of Zionist settlements.

The paper stressed: Although we believe that there is not much difference between having this resolution issued or not "since the Arab diplomacy gained a number of resolutions that remained on paper," the U.S. veto could be proof for those who need confirmation of the profoundness of the U.S.-Israeli alliance.

Al-Fajr questioned whether this veto surprised the Arabs and whether it is right to be surprised. The paper said that when the U.S. representative at the UN Security Council announced her country's denunciation of the aggressive attacks in the West Bank, she was not referring to the attacks launched by the Zionists against the women and the children who demanded the restoration of freedom to their homeland. She was referring to the upheaval which the unarmed people launched against the Zionist usurpers.

PDRY

Foreign Ministry Denounces U.S. Maneuvers

GF041616 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Statement issued by PDRY Foreign Ministry in Aden — date not given]

[Text] The PDRY has followed with deep concern the U.S. announcement that it will hold Rapid Deployment Force maneuvers in some neighboring countries during August 1983. The PDRY regards such maneuvers as a threat to its security and to the security and stability of the whole region. The United States, the main and historical enemy of our Arab peoples, did not stop at the limit of providing unlimited support to Israel against our Arab nation, but went too far in planning and implementing the plans and conspiracies which aim to strike at and liquidate the national powers and the progressive Arab regimes. For the second and third time it made an exhibition of power which threatened to drag some regimes into further submission to the imperialist and Zionist plans, which are aggressive to our Arab peoples.

The PDRY, which has more than once called for the elimination of the military bases in the Middle East region, Red Sea and the Indian Ocean, condemns these military maneuvers which will take place on the territories of some neighboring countries. The PDRY denounces the pressures exerted by U.S. imperialism in order to hold such maneuvers on those countries' territories, and urges all the peoples and countries of the region and all the security, stability, and peace-loving powers to stand against those provocative measures which aim to increase the tension and threaten the security, stability, and peace in the whole region.

YAR

President Receives Libyan Leader's Message

GF041336 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, has received a written message from Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan 1 September Revolution.

SABA' NEWS AGENCY has learned that the message deals with the current Arab situation and the importance of coordinating joint efforts in order to develop Arab solidarity and confront the challenges which threaten its entity. The message also dealt with bilateral relations and the means to develop them.

Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Official

GF041821 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Brother 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr, foreign affairs minister and member of the Standing Committee, today received the Iranian charge d'affaires in San'a'. During the meeting they discussed bilateral relations.

DPRK Vice Premier Arrives for 5-Day Visit

GF041932 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] DPRK Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki arrived in San'a' today on a 5-day visit to our country, during which he will hold talks with the officials on the current relations between the two countries.

In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Mr Chong Chun-ki said that during his visit he will review the construction outlines and the comprehensive progress in our country. He will also meet the relevant officials to discuss the means to strengthen bilateral relations. At the conclusion of his statement, the DPRK official praised the wise domestic and foreign policy adopted under the political leadership of the brother leader, the secretary general of the General People's Congress, and his sincere desire to develop the new Yemeni society.

He was welcomed at the airport by Dr Hasan Makki, deputy prime minister for financial and economic affairs and a member of the Standing Committee; a number of Foreign Ministry officials; and the DPRK ambassador in San'a'.

Council To Hold Second Meeting 10 August

GF041824 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Excerpts] The Yemeni Council will hold its second meeting in San'a' on 10 August, under the chairmanship of Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and chairman of the Council of Ministers in the southern part of the homeland.

Foreign Minister 'Ali on PLO, Arab Contacts

NC041813 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has said Egypt believes that the rift within the ranks of the PLO implies dangerous results which threaten the Palestinian struggle. He added that Egypt considers the ordeal through which the Palestinian action is passing as one of the most difficult tests to which this action is being subjected.

In an interview with the London-based Arabic magazine *Al-Majallah*, 'Ali indicated that this split is dangerous for the legitimacy of Palestinian representation, namely the PLO, and that it also jeopardizes Palestinian gains and international status. The split also subjects the Palestinian arena to polarization by all foreign forces; a matter which is regarded as a serious setback to the Palestinian issue.

'Ali affirmed Egypt's support for the PLO's legitimate leadership. He said it is logical that differences would arise within the PLO but the solution of these differences should be through dialogue rather than through fighting.

Concerning Egyptian-Arab contacts, 'Ali said that consultations and contacts are continuous between Egypt and its sister Arab states despite the absence of a formal framework, namely, exchange of ambassadors.

More on 'Ali Interview

NC041934 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text][Passage indistinct]Concerning the Iraq-Iran war, Foreign Minister 'Ali [in his interview with *Al-Majallah*] called on the two superpowers to play a more active role in order to peacefully settle the dispute within the framework of continuing to exert intensive international efforts in this regard.

On Iran's threat to block oil shipments through the Gulf, 'Ali said this is a very serious matter which aggravates the state of instability in the area and also represents a flagrant violation of international law; therefore, it should be resisted and rejected.

'Ali affirmed that the Arab League's natural place is in Cairo on the basis of history and in accordance with the Arab League's Charter. He added that the resumption of Egyptian-Arab relations should be related to the return of the Arab League premises to its original headquarters.

The foreign minister absolutely denied the presence of U.S. bases in Egypt and said that this is a groundless rumor.

'Ali added that Egypt does not agree on or accept the presence of foreign military bases on its territories, as Egypt is a nonaligned state and the presence of such bases contradicts Egypt's principles and foreign policy.

The foreign minister indicated that the normalization of relations between Egypt and the Soviet Union is underway as Egypt would not benefit from any differences with any foreign country.

Ghali's Tour Said To Deter Al-Qadhdhafi in Chad

NC050547 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2150 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, 4 Aug (MENA) — *Al-Akhbar* says Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali's tour of the Congo and the Central African Republic is within the framework of Egyptian moves on the African level, coupled with moves by certain major powers, particularly the United States, to adopt a firm stand to deter Libya from perservering in its aggression against Chad.

In its Friday editorial *Al-Akhbar* points to the peril of the Libyan aggression and its expansion in northern Chad. This prompted the United States to send military aid to Chad, and it is ready to send two AWACS planes to the Chadian-Libyan border to watch the situation.

Concluding its editorial, *Al-Akhbar* says the situation is moving to quickly topple Colonel al-Qadhdhafi. It expresses the conviction that Dr Ghali's tour will achieve important results in adopting a decisive stand to deter the Libyan colonel. It says all the African countries are expected to respond to a unified stance to deter Al-Qadhdhafi.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Attacks U.S. Security Council Veto

NC050541 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0425 GMT 5 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the title "A Regrettable Stance," *Al-Jumhuriyah* expresses its regret in its editorial today over the U.S. veto at the Security Council against the Arab draft resolution that would have condemned Israel's crimes in the occupied West Bank and Israel's continuing establishment of settlements in the occupied territories.

The paper also expresses its surprise that this stance should coincide with the beginning of new U.S. envoy McFarlane's mission in the area in search of an agreement on the foreign forces' withdrawal from Lebanon to open the way for a comprehensive solution of the Palestinian issue.

The paper affirms that the U.S. stance at the Security Council does not serve the efforts that are being exerted for peace, and even those efforts that the United States itself is exerting in its capacity as a full partner in the peace process. It had been expected, while Israel begins a partial withdrawal from Lebanon — that the United States would adopt a stance rejecting the policy of occupation and expansion at the expense of others, and that the United States would couple this rejection with tangible measures such as those it had taken in other situations. For instance, the United States imposed sanctions on the Polish Government when it subjected its people to military rule.

Al-Jumhuriyah says in conclusion: The Palestinian people are now being subjected to the most odious kinds of coercion — whether through military pressure or the building of settlements — exercised by forces occupying their territory. Nevertheless, we

find the U.S. vote at the Security Council standing alone with the ranks of the occupation.

Cairo Court Orders Release of 'Ismat as-Sadat

NC091946 Cairo MENA in English 1905 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Cairo, Aug 4 (MENA) — A Cairo court today ordered the release of 'Ismat as-Sadat, brother of former President Anwar as-Sadat and 'Ismat's son Jalal, who had been taken into custody on Monday [1 August] for four days.

The general prosecution had charged 'Ismat and Jalal with alleged abuse of influence to obtain twenty-eight thousand Egyptian pounds (about same dollars) from Farouk 'Aql, former board chairman of Ash-Shams Investment and Trading Company in return for not harrassing him in connection with his ownership of a plot of land in the Cairo suburb of Heliopolis. The Higher Court of Ethics had ended 'Ismat and Jalal as-Sadat's custody on Monday and ordered their release, but they were kept in custody for four days because of the new charges.

AL-AHALI Reports Formation of New Political Party

WA041100 Cairo Al-Ahali in Arabic 13 Jul 83 p 1

[Text] Mr Majdi Hasanayn has decided to form a new political party to be known as the National Salvation Party. He is currently consulting some public figures, both politicians and economists, to formulate the basic principles of the party platform and to obtain the approval of the Parties Committee.

Further Materials on Military Activities

Communique No 1,175

JN041735 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 4 Aug (INA) — Iraq has stated that its forces have been waging a fierce battle since last night to repulse an Iranian force which tried to approach our forward units positions in the Hajj 'Umran area in the northern sector. A military communique issued here today by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command stated that in this battle, during which all weapons were used, Iraqi forces succeeded in inflicting on the enemy heavy losses in life and equipment. The communique said that the Iraqi forces killed 74 and wounded many enemy elements in the central sector and destroyed 6 tanks, 7 vehicles, 2 excavators, 1 personnel carrier, and 1 106-mm gun.

the Communique also stated that Iraqi aircraft today carried out 130 combat missions. Iraqi helicopters participated in these missions, carrying out intensive, concentrated raids against enemy positions, troop concentrations, and units in the northern and central sectors, scoring direct and effective hits and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy. All our aircraft returned safely to base.

The communique stated that more groups of Iranian soldiers sought refuge with the Iraqi units in the Maysan sector and were evacuated to the rear. The communique said that the Iranian forces sustained five killed, four of whom were in the northern sector, many were captured, one vehicle was destroyed, and the other east of Basra [as received], and one stockpile of hardware was destroyed. The following is the text of the communique:

Communique No 1,175 issued by the Armed Forces General Command:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

As long as the rulers in Iran continue to be intransigent and stupid and continue to encroach on lofty Iraq's borders and harm the security and independence of its sons, they will meet strong knights protecting the soil of the homeland and its sacred values with courage, honor, and intrepidity. The results of the activities in the operational theaters yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Last night and this morning, an enemy force tried to approach the positions of some of our forward units in the Hajj 'Umran area in the northern sector of the battlefield. Our valiant units confronted the enemy force and clashed with it in a fierce battle in which all weapons were used. Our units inflicted heavy losses in life and equipment and taught the enemy a new lesson in courage and intrepidity which will be added to the lessons which the enemy was taught previously. The battle was still raging at the time this communique was issued. One of our forward units succeeded in killing four enemy elements, capturing several others, and destroying one vehicle in another area of the same sector.

2. Our forward units struck enemy positions and troop concentrations opposite our positions east of Zurbatiyah in the central sector of the battlefield. Our units killed 74, wounded many, and destroyed 6 tanks, 7 vehicles, 2 excavators, 1 personnel carrier, and 1 106-mm gun.

3. All day today, our valiant aircraft carried out intensive and concentrated raids against enemy positions, troop concentrations, and units in the northern and central sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits and inflicting heavy losses on the enemy's tanks and troop concentrations. Our valiant pilots saw columns of smoke billowing from the hit and destroyed enemy positions, military hardware, and weapons. Our aircraft carried out a total of 130 combat missions today. All our aircraft returned safely to base, praise be to God.

4. Our valiant helicopters all day today carried out intensive and effective raids against enemy positions and units in the northern and central sector of the battlefield, scoring direct and effective hits and inflicting more heavy losses on the enemy's troop concentrations, tanks, and military hardware. All our helicotpers returned safely to base, praise be to God, after carrying out their successful combat missions.

5. More groups of Iranian soldiers, escaping from the regime of tyranny and oppression in Tehran, sought refuge with our forward units in the Maysan sector and were safely evacuated to the rear.

6. One was killed and one stockpile of hardware was destroyed east of Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 4 August 1983

Iraqis in Full Control

JN050642 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0622 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Aug (INA) — The staff major general commanding the Iraqi I Army Corps has asserted that his forces are in complete control of the situation in all combat areas of the northern sector of the war front. In a press statement here today, the commander said that his corps units are completely controlling the Hajj 'Umran area, which the Iranians say they have reached.

At dawn yesterday, an Iranian forcee approached Iraqi units in the Hajj 'Umran area. Iraqi units confronted them, inflicting heavy losses. An Iraqi military communique said last night that battles were still raging.

The commander of the I Army Corps stressed that his units are stationed on their assigned axes and are extending their control over the entire area.

Israeli-Made Arms Captured

JN050800 Baghdad INA in Rabic 0655 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Baghdad, 5 Aug (INA) — A local press reporter said he saw Israeli-made weapons among the immense quantity of arms

captured by the Iraqi forces following the defeat of the Iranian offensive against Zurbatiyah the day before yesterday. In a dispatch today, the reporter said that the Israeli-made weapons include mines, light weapons, and antiarmor guns.

The reporter also said that the II Iraqi Army Corps units in this area have begun burying the dead Iranians in accordance with Islamic teachings. The burying process, he added, is continuous because of the great number of dead enemy soldier. Thousands of enemy corpses are still littering the battlefield, forming a barrier separating the forces of the two sides.

Iraqi military communiques issued earlier this week said that in their attack against Zurbatiyah the Iranian forces lost 12,824 soldiers killed.

Briefs

Outgoing Belgian Ambassador — Baghdad, 4 Aug (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, received here today Jan Hellemans, the Belgian ambassador in Baghdad, at the end of his term in office. [Excerpt] [Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 4 Aug 83 JN]

Dailies on U.S. Veto in Security Council

JN041125 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 4 Aug 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Veto and the Diversion Game," *Ar-Ra'y* says: It seems the United States did not want to disappoint the Arabs or their friends. It used the veto in the Security Council, thus putting an end to all this international chatter about the fate of the Palestinian people and Israel's practices in the occupied arab territories. Since the U.S. veto was used as we had expected, we do not see any point in shouting in Washington's face or in saying that it had forsaken us and abandoned its positions in favor of our enemies. However, the U.S. image after the veto is worth investigating and contemplating from the U.S. and Arab viewpoints. From the U.S. viewpoint, the discussions that preceded the veto were a message to the Arab nation that the issue of Jewish settlements in our occupied land had finally been decided in favor of Israel.

The U.S. position on this issue has undergone several phases beginning with the disapproval of the settlement process and considering it as an illegal act. Then Washington retreated by saying that the settlements hamper peace efforts. Its final position was outlined by several U.S. officials even before the U.S. Security Council representative had announced it; namely, that the settlements do not help peace efforts. Undoubtedly, this retreat leaves the door wide open for the final move, that is, to openly announce that the establishment of settlements is a legitimate action, and perhaps affirm that the establishment of these settlements is necessary for achieving peace. Moreover, this retreat means that all peace efforts exerted in the region since the occupation began — the occupation that principally revolves around Palestinian land — have collapsed and become a thing of the past. This is because any peace plan which does not include the return of the land to its legitimate owners and stresses the need for halting the construction of settlements and removing those that are built is a theorectical plan which cannot be implemented. It is a plan with the soleaim of gaining time in a series of diversionary moves which no one knows what will be produced. From the Arab viewpoint, we do not believe there is anything to add except to say that it is time for all of us to wake up and stop being the victims of this diversion game. We must stop before we begin to like it and become unable to stop. We must not remain on the outside.

Ad-Dustur discusses the same topic under the headline "The U.S. Slap in the Face": Yesterday morning the Israeli settlement policy received open encouragement — the first of its kind in the history of successive U.S. administrations since 1967. As expected, the U.S. Security Council representative fired the veto bullet at the Arab draft resolution, whose principal content centered on the illegitimacy of the Zionist settleements in the occupied Arab territories. Contrary to the will of the international community, which was represented yesterday in the Security Council's adoption of the arab draft resolution, the United States refused to obey this international will, which is based on the spirit of justice and provisions of international law, and openly stood on the side of the aggressor, providing it with full encouragement and support for continuing its aggression and barbaric crimes.

Ad-Dustur adds: Undoubtedly, Washington also realizes in advance that Israel will fully exploit this serious U.S. retreat. Israel will consider the veto as a sign to intensify its rabid settelment onslaught, and it will officially annex the occupied land with the start of the U.S. presidential election campaign in the next few months.

The Arab draft resolution, which was assassinated by the United States yesterday, will not be mourned by any Arab. We know it will be added to the other resolutions that have always lacked the power of implementation. If there is anything to regret or grieve, it must be the Arab nation's current weakness and total lack of esteem.

Ad-Dustur concludes: While we observe the harsh U.S. slap in the face of millions of Arabs, we will not wonder or ask anyone since we still see the Arab doors wide open for U.S. envoys and interests while the United States seizes every opportunity to insult and humiliate the Arabs.

Under the headline "The U.S. Veto Was Always There," *Akhbar al-Usbu'* says: The U.S. veto against the Arab draft resolution which called for the removal of Israeli settlements and a halt to the Judaization of the occupied territorires following the Hebron massacre was no surprise. The veto was expected in light of the well-known U.S. commitment to the security and future of the Zionist entity on the one hand and a natural consequence for the current Arab situation, which no longer frightens anyone or attracts the friendship of any party, on the other.

However, this time, while Reagan's envoy is in the region, the U.S. position exposed the false peace moves that Washington proposes every now and then. Also, this position was, in effect, a death certificate for the Reagan plan; it gives Israel the green light to continue its aggressive policy, implement its expansionist designs in the region, and continue to build settlements.

The U.S. retreat from opposing the construction of settlements and from the peace plans that were proposed by the Reagan administration coincides with the conspiracy that is being implemented against the Palestinian fighters in Al-Biqa' and Ba'albakk and the rabid Zionist onslaught against the citizens in the occupied territories. All these dangerous developments contribute to the joint U.S.-Israeli design to liquidate the Palestinian issue.

Despite this black fog that permeates the Arab atmosphere,there is one hope that illuminates the path and prevents the nation from falling into the abyss of desperation and ruination. This hope is that the serious events should be the incentive that awakens the Arab conscience, revives the feeling of pride and dignity to reject capitulation, removes the causes of division and dismemberment, and makes us all stand united against the great conspiracy to foil the designs of enemies who covet all the Arab land from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arabian Gulf. Otherwise, the situation will continue as it is now.

Bani Hasan Tribes Issue Statement on Trouble

JN040852 Amman Ar-Ra'y in Arabic 4 Aug 83 pp 1, 19

[Excerpt] The Bani Hasan tribes have denounced the attempts by certain tendentious sides to exploit a simple incident in Az-Zarqa' at the end of the month of Ramadan when the competent authorities tried to end the trespass on some state land there. The tribes affirmed their loyalty to His Majesty King Husayn, the guardian of the one Jordanian family.

This came in a statement signed by the shaykhs and dignitaries of the Bani Hasan tribes. The following is the text of the statement:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Statement by the Bani Hasan tribes to the brothers and sons of the one Jordanian family:

We, the tribes of Bani Hasan, who have inherited from our grandfathers loyalty to the principles of the great Arab revolution and its leaders from the noble Hashemite house, and who have learned to love and sacrifice for the homeland under His Majesty King Husayn, were astonished by the exploitation of the incident that took place in the latter half of the blessed month of Ramadan when attempts were being made to remove some buildings erected on one or two plots state land in the Az-Zarqa' area. Despite the incident, not a single drop of Jordanian blood, which is cherished by all of us, thanks be to God, was shed. While regretting the incident, we realize that the rights of the Al-Khalayilah and Az-Zawahirah families from Bani Hasan will be protected by the will of King Husayn, who has taught us justice and forbearance and whom everyone knows for the extent of his concern for the preservation and protection of the rights of his people.

If some sides which attempted to exploit this simple incident among the members of the one family, transform it through statements and broadcasts into a means of expressing what is taking place in the Arab region, and to give this problem descriptions and titles, then they have overstepped their limits. We seize this opportunity to reaffirm our loyalty to our leader His Majesty King Husayn, the cohesion of our faithful family, our adherence to noble Arab ethics, and our respect for all the men from our homeland in whom King Husayn has placed his trust. We are confident that all the sons of the noble deep-rooted Jordanian people know the truth and realize our prosperity, security, and stability which is envied by everyone. We are confident that the law will take its course and that, with King Husayn's resolution and directives, we will remain the homeland's impregnable fence and the loyal troops of the great Arab revolution.

Briefs

New Ambassadors Appointed — A Royal decree has been issued approving the Cabinet's decision on the appointemnt of Sa'd al-Batayinah as Jordan's ambassador extraordinaire to Japan, Falih at-Tawil as Jordan's ambassador to the USSR, Muhammad 'Ali Khurma as Jordan's ambassador to India, and Zuhayr Sakkijha as Jordan's ambassador to the YAR. [Text] [Amman Sawt Ash-Sha'b in Arabic 4 Aug 83 p 1 JN]

Al-Wazzan Beirut Television Interview 3 August
NC040918 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Interview given by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan to unidentified Lebanese television correspondent on 3 August; place not specified — recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified interviewer] Mr Prime Minister: In fact we all feel that a new phase has actually begun in Lebanon — a phase for the foreign forces' withdrawal — which the United States began with a new thrust by delegating new U.S. presidential envoy McFarlane. At the same time we feel that the government is very satisfied over this course and this new method in the U.S. move. It means that there is a new strategy for action. May we know the main lines of this new process?

[Al-Wazzan] The use of these expressions, such as a new strategy and the government is very satisfied, might appear to be outside the framework through which we are actually proceeding. This is because for several months we have been constantly on the move; we have not relaxed day or night; we have not left out any aspect and we have not left out any means, but have persevered to arrive at our desired objective to ensure deliverance. This begins with the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces. If it is correct to say that there is a new phase, yes, I accept this. We are in a new phase. In the first stage we sought to reach an agreement. By reaching an agreement, according to which Israel would withdraw from all the Lebanese territory it occupies, we would feel assured that the remaining armed presence in the country would assist us on the basis of the pan-Arab relations and their understanding that any liberation of Lebanon is a liberation of an Arab land, in which every person belonging to the Arab world should show an interest.

We have been fully assured of the Palestinian stance. As you recall, I met in Tunis with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. We also met with Syrian brothers. We have been assured that they will not impede the implementation of the agreement and the Israelis' withdrawal. For this agreement Israel made a proviso with the United States that it is not prepared to withdraw if the Syrians and the Palestinians do not withdraw. This proviso is not included in the agreement. Because it is not included in the agreement, we dealt with it in a separate letter. If the Israelis do not withdraw, we are not committed to this agreement. We can cancel the agreement or suspend it according to the dictates of the Lebanese interest. The option is ours.

We have now seen certain stands which made the Israelis insist on not effecting a complete withdrawal according to what we agreed upon. Therefore, we have suspended all the measures connected with the implementation of the agreement. Although the agreement was ratified by the Chamber of Deputies, the law pertaining to the agreement has not yet been published. Even if it is published, the exchange of the instruments of ratification remains the main condition of the final stage for the implementation of the agreement. We do not intend to do this so long as Israel makes its withdrawal conditional upon the withdrawal of others. What good is it if we implement some provisions of this agreement which benefit Israel and we do not achieve for ourselves the main gain that we have sought — the total Israeli withdrawal from all Lebanese territory? When we reached this stage, it was necessary to bring pressure on Israel and subsequently to conclude all the contacts with all those concerned who are required to withdraw. In respect of Israel, for circumstances concerning it Israel declared that it will carry out a partial withdrawal. We have absolutely rejected this.

[Al-Wazzan continues] Whether in implementation of the agreement or outside it, we will not hold any discussions with Israel connected with the partial withdrawal. Israel must completely withdraw from Lebanese territory, because it has entered it as an occupier. This occupation is rejected and Israel must withdraw. Our right to the Israeli withdrawal from our territory is provided in UN Resolutions No. 508, No. 509, and No. 520 which called on all non-Lebanese forces to leave. We must pursue our sacred right. When we found out that Israel was seeking a partial withdrawal — and knowing the danger this constitutes to us in Lebanon — we tried to make contact, whether during Shultz' visit or during our recent visit to the United States, in order to inform them of the seriousness of the situation.

In fact, in our contacts with some foreigners who visited us we found out that they do not realize and do not understand in depth how Lebanon can refuse a partial withdrawal. One of them asked me: How can you refuse a partial withdrawal? You must accept this even if it is for an inch. The answer is yes; we expect and welcome the withdrawal, even if it is inch by inch. However, this must be within the framework of a plan that includes a complete withdrawal. Otherwise, it would be considered a recognition on our part that we agree to this partial withdrawal which might take a long time to effect and then the next phase will never come. The subsequent goals would be partition, and by our approval we would have opened the way for a partition which exists in fact. Now we see that the country is divided into areas which are each under the control of a specific group, and the legitimate authority has no presence or control there.

What we achieved during this visit to the United States was a firm U.S. conviction of the correctness of our view that we absolutely cannot accept the partial withdrawal. The new aspect is that the U.S. side has been convinced of our views and has decided to work accordingly. The new aspect also is that in this phase, the U.S. side decided to change the working team. During our stay and at the conclusion of the talks, President Reagan announced the termination of the mission of Mr Philip Habib and his aides, and the appointment of Mr McFarlane and his aide to conclude the new mission in our Lebanese question.

I cannot say taht there is a new strategy; but I can say that there is a new phase and a new work as well as a continuity to a mission and talks through which we hope to achieve the desired objective — comprehensive withdrawals.

[Interviewer] Mr Prime Minister, in spite of Lebanon's rejection of the partial withdrawal and its demand for comprehensive withdrawals, it is said that the United States, which some people in Lebanon reproached, has again been convinced by the Israeli request. Moreover, Washington said that it gave McFarlane an Israeli withdrawal plan with four stages — naming them as the Al-'Awwali River, the Az-Zahrani, the Litani, and the international borders. Has the new U.S. presidential envoy discussed this

with you and that was your answer?

[Al-Wazzan] I outlined some of this at the Chamber of Deputies yesterday following some statements which I heard from the deputies. In fact, soon after we left the United States we found out that an Israeli delegation, including Arens and Shamir, arrived there for talks. After these talks, statements were made to the effect that Israel is prepared for a total withdrawal but that it will be implemented in parts. This total withdrawal was given geographical phases. These geographical phases say that the first stage will be at the Al-'Awwali River, the second at Az-Zahrani, then at Al-Litani, and then at the western area in Al-Biqa'.

These are geographical stages. The new element here is that they are bound to eliminate the idea of partial withdrawal which could ultimately be effected at a certain point. This is intended to mean that a comprehensive withdrawal would be completed. This, however, can never satisfy us because we believe that there should be a timetable. Every withdrawal from a geographical area should be contingent upon a time factor. We have conveyed this fact — from which we will never budge — to Mr McFarlane during his first meeting with us.

It appears, however, that the U.S. side entertains some ideas, which have not yet finally crystallized. With regard to the geographical program, the U.S. side will make some contacts to delineate the timetable. As I said yesterday at the Chamber of Deputies, the U.S. side at this stage cannot give details or a promise about the timetable because this timetable, as it seems, will be subject to the contacts McFarlane will be holding with the parties concerned, particularly the Israelis. Therefore, we find that the U.S. side left for Israel today to follow up this topic. I believe that the basic objective of the discussion will center on the timetable and the mode of implementing the comprehensive withdrawals, even if these take place in stages.

[Interviewer] Mr Prime Minister: While discussing the partial withdrawals, there is a topic that concerns everyone: the issue of the mountain. As you know, all parties which are concerned with the situation in the mountain entertain divergent views on the way in which to work out the solution. Some advocate the immediate entry of the Lebanese Army, and some reject the entry of the Lebanese Army before the national accord. Can the Lebanese state say anything in this regard, or is the state still not yet prepared to say it?

[Al-Wazzan] We must differentiate between national accord and security accord. National accord is among all the Lebanese. The events through which Lebanon has passed over the past 8 years prompted the adoption of several steps for the sake of national accord. Every attempt by the Lebanese to establish strong foundations for national accord was confronted by a new wave of events which always were able to wipe out the accord and principles. Thus, the events, which we used to call the plot on the ground, continued.

I must recall here the dialogue committee which was formed at the outset of the events. I must also recall here the constitutional document which is almost forgotten by the Lebanese. Also, I must recall here the 14-principle accord which is almost forgotten by the Lebanese. So long as our Lebanese will is still immature; so long as there are loopholes through which wind can still come to us, and so long as the warring sides on our land are not yet convinced of the need to put an end to all this, every new national accord will be confronted by the factors which we faced when the constitutional document and the 14 principles were adopted.

This step must take place. We must continue to pave the way and prepare for it. There are many sincere people working in this regard and we must activiate their work so that we may always be prepared when the time comes for the comprehensive national accord.

I said that we must differentiate between this wide accord, which we are seeking, and the security accord. The population of the mountain is actually complaining of the lack of the security accord. This absence is generated by a certain situation, by the entry of forces into the area, and by the state of emergency that accompanied the entry of the Israelis into this area. I said in the past, and I repeat now, that the mountain area experienced tranquillity and stability even during the most difficult days of the events and also when the area's leaders were in dispute.

But after the entry of the Israeli occupation into the area, and after the emergence of new forces that had not existed before, problems cropped up. We tried to confront these problems, but regrettably, the presence of occupation and new forces in the region contributed to the infighting, which we on many occasions confronted. But, regrettably, the forces which had motivated all these events were not eager to end the infighting.

Perhaps, it is useful to recall that, on the very same day of the first trip to Washington by his excellency the president, he invited to the Presidential Palace at 0730 the area's leaders, including [former] President Camille Sham'un, Walid Junblatt, Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil, Majid Arsalan, and some of their aides. We discussed the means to ensure a state of tranquillity and stability. Regrettably, the problems continued despite the reconciliation and agreement among these leaders. Even at a second meeting, which was attended by officials in charge of the warring party functionaries, we failed to work out a solution, because there were elements inciting feelings because of the killing or kidnapping of an individual. This caused the ignition of successive seditions, the last of which is the ongoing state of affairs.

Currently, there are behind-the-scene contacts. I personally have participated in some of these contacts. A series of meetings was held at my residence a month and a month and a half ago. These meetings are continuing. What counts is that the state is determined not to leave a vacuum in any area, whether the state is informed in advance or even if it is not informed of the evacuation of any alien force. What is important is that the Army will enter into these areas to avoid any vacuum. We will not accept the presence of any militias when the Army enters the areas. This is a condition and it must be applied during the entry of the Army. We are not enemies with anyone. We are responsible for the Lebanese people — with all their sects, factions and sectors. We do not want to persecute or do injustice to anyone. We want amity to prevail, because otherwise we will not be able to build the homeland. The mountain is a cherished area. It is an area representing the real Lebanese presence. We must provide all

factors of success for our step. We are confident that the populace from all parties, the leaders, and all the officials will help ensure the successful entry of the Army. I do not believe that anyone would prefer the presence of the Israelis to the presence of the Lebanese authority, which will belong to everyone and will not distinguish between this or that side.

[Interviewer] Within the context of the contacts, it is being said that U.S. envoy McFarlane will contact certain sides regarding the mountain. Does this constitute part of his mission to facilitate the task of the state?

[Al-Wazzan] We can never ask a non-Lebanese side to interfere in such matters, because it is a Lebanese issue. We want all the Lebanese to work sincerely prompted by their national conscience, and not by the interference of any side. I cannot tell if this U.S. envoy or if his country had been contacted by this side or that side. What I can confirm is that this is not a part of the state's plan, because the state would like to solely handle this task.

[Interviewer] Let us go back to the new stage about which you have spoken. There are numerous problems in this stage including those which have cropped up in the internal arena. There is the National Salvation Front which was recently formed. Could you kindly tell us your opinion regarding this front, particularly since the trends of this front have become known, and so is the country which is feeding this front?

[Al-Wazzan] I have previously made my opinion clear regarding this issue, particularly during the last Cabinet session. I personally, and the government in general, always welcome any constructive and democratic opposition. Freedom and democracy are the basis in our Lebanese life. The National Salvation Front is comprised of some Lebanese leaders who have their weight and value. We are quite prepared to listen always to their opinions and to take into account all the useful points. However, the behavior of this front or this committee is the one which can determine the extent of our ties and cooperation with it. We extend our hand to and cooperate with anyone within the framework of democracy. I can say that this front is not the only one that rejects the [Lebanese-Israeli] agreement. There are sides which also reject the agreement and others which call for modifying the agreement. There is a majority in the Chamber of Deputies that supports the agreement, and there is a popular base that is satisfied with this agreement. If this front rejects the so-called hegemony, then I am the first to reject this hegemony. I will agree with it in rejecting this hegemony. But we must first define the bases of this hegemony in order to remove them. We always meet with many matters that are usually expressed as ideas or slogans. But we wonder if these matters are based on facts.

We are against all armed facations in Lebanon whether or not they are in areas that are under the control of the Lebanese Army.

I can say that in the area, which is now called Greater Beirut, there is no supremacy by any group. Everybody enjoys complete freedom. Even if there were transgressions, such transgressions will be dealt with under the law. There are several issues that constituted specific transgressions and these have been dealt with. If any question involves transgression, I am personally prepared to deal with it. However, for events outside these areas, I regret to say that so far we have been unable to intervene effectively.

Therefore, we are seeking that the Israelis should leave first and the others follow so taht the Lebanese authority can assume its responsibility and act in a way that will achieve justice and equality among all.

This is the state's intention, will, and action. Those seeking to impede this will be dealt with as far as possible. In normal times, before these events, there were criminals, killers, thieves, and transgressors whom the law dealt with. However, now this takes another form. It is being dealt with under the law, every time the land is liberated and when it is only under the Lebanese authority's control. On this basis we can deal with all the factions, with all the parties, with all the sides — particularly with this committee,the salvation committee — if its work is within the democratic framework which we desire, particularly if the desired salvation is salvation from Israeli occupation and from all that impedes the restoration of absolute Lebanese sovereignty over Lebanese territory to ensure its integrity.

[Interviewer] Mr Prime Minister, concerning Syria--Syria is also directly concerned with its forces' withdrawal from Lebanon. We see that there is in the arena a direct U.S.-Syrian dialogue and even a dallying between the two states, but at the same time we do not see a Lebanese-Syrian dialogue. Are there any cahnnels open in this respect, at least away from the limelight?

[Al-Wazzan] To say that there are contacts between the U.S. side and the Syrians is correct and is well known. However, the word dallying, I do not see such dallying so far although we hope that such dallying should be among us all if it is in the interest of ensuring our lgitimate rights in our homeland first and in other Arab territories which Israel is occupying, and that each state should have its sovereignty and freedom over its territory.

The contacts which the U.S. side is conducting with Syria are not presumably related only to Lebanon. There are several questions within the framework of the Syrian-U.S. relations, be they bilateral relations or those relating to the area. Syria is directly concerned with all that is connected with the area. Syria is still a basic power in the Arab-Israeli conflict. Syria continues to seek the liberation of Arab territory, particularly the Golan Heights and the restoration of Palestinian rights in the occupied territory.

In addition, the United States is a partner in the Lebanese agreement. It is seeking with us to implement it. If the Israeli side is creating obstructions by making the Syrians' withdrawal a condition to ensure the withdrawal promised in the agreement, then it is natural that we find this partner in the agreement seeking — whether with the Israelis or with the Syrians — to ensure its implementation.

This does not mean that we should not move toward the Syrian side. As you know, I was the first to declare that we are not in need of anybody's mediation between us and Syria. I believe that what exists between the two countries is a historical thing that

cannot be limited to a phase or time and is not linked with persons. The two countries are twins and their interests are mutual. Whatever concerns Syria concerns Lebanon and whatever concerns Lebanon concerns Syria.

I recall that at the time of the quadripartite committee, which was assigned by the Arab summit and the Arab League, there was a working paper in which Lebanon said that it wanted to regulate its relations with Syria on solid bases and provisions so that Lebanon would not be a seat for anything detrimental to Syria's security in any of its area. This has been given priority in various fields of relations, particularly after these long years in which the Syrians have been present in Lebanon. All this requires the reorganization of relations. Lebanon looks forward to closer relations with fraternal Syria.

At a Cabinet session a team including the president, the prime minister, and the foreign minister was assigned the task of sponsoring these relations in order to regulate them and to ensure that the necessary contacts are made. If circumstances have so far prevented this from being accomplished, Lebanon opens its heart and mind and extends its hands to every cooperation. The interests of the peoples in Syria and Lebanon and the two countries' interests remain the most important. I personally may be more eager than others because my views and stands make me believe in a mutual trust that may lead us to laying down the desired foundations in the best possible manner.

[Interviewer] Mr Prime Minister, perhaps we have posed many questions, but there is another question. At the outset of the dialogue you said that after your return from the presidential tour, European magazines — including *Le Point, L'Express, Paris Match — carried headlines on Lebanon's partition as* though there was a single force moving the media concerning this subject. What is your view as a responsible official?

[Al-Wazzan] The proverb says: Unprotected property draws thieves. Lebanon, in the view of others, particularly those living abroad, appears to be unprotected. Each side controls it as it wishes. They forgot that there are Lebanese people who have a strong and conscious will, who are patient, and who can perform miracles. Everybody may see that what is happening would lead to partition. I say that partition actually exists now.

The south is under an authority. The Al-Biqa' is under several authorities. The mountain is also under several authorities. The situation in the north is also different. The Greater Beirut area has another situation. There are militias controlling areas; the same kind of forces are fighting over Lebanese territory. Lebanon is actually divided. However, legal partition does not exist. We must try to prevent this and we must fight against this so that everybody will leave and so that all non-Lebanese rifles will disappear. Only then will Lebanon's territory, people, and institutions be unified. By our Lebanese will as people, we are all against the actual division that currently exists. The people believe in the homeland's unity, they believe in the need to restore the homeland's sovereignty, they believe in the need to support the government so that it will be just and fair to all factions in the homeland and so that sovereignty will prevail throughout the homeland.

The existing partition is against the will of the Lebanese people. The Lebanese will is completely the opposite. The more the Lebanese adhere to this will and the stronger this will becomes, the more all these plans the others talk about are foiled.

I want to reassure you that the support we have sensed from all factions of the peoples and leaderships, and what we have sensed in all our contacts, make us increasingly believe that Lebanon is here to stay and that it cannot vanish. The Lebanese people, who survived and stood on their feet after all these long years, will continue to survive and to create miracles to show that they are stronger than all the schemes.

[Interviewer] Mr Prime Minister, at the end of our discussion, which we began by talking in detail about the new U.S. presidential envoy McFarlane, we should discuss something about his predecessor, Philip Habib. You were in the company of Philip Habib since he arrived in Lebanon in May 1981, in the most difficult phase through which this country passed. Can you relate at least one event that took place between you and the former U.S. envoy?

[Al-Wazzan] In fact, we must differentiate between the former U.S. presidential envoy Habib [words indistinct] and Mr Philip Habib as a man. In his former capacity, I regard him as executing the U.S. policy, receiving his instructions as a result of contacts or as a result of the U.S. policy to implement them. His successor should also be in the same category, although the situation is different in respect to Mr McFarlane, because of his proximity to Mr Reagan as an aide in the White House. Such differences may provide a scope for more momentum and more sponsoring of our Lebanese question. As for Mr Philip Habib as a man, he used at times to be affected by some of my positions. He well understood some of the aspects through which I used to move, be they connected with what I represent or with the mode of my work in particular.

There are several situations which I still recall. I hope that I will have the opportunity to write some of my memories. I recall that on the first stage of his arrival in Lebanon, Habib used to request that we work for the withdrawal of the Syrian missiles from Al-Biqa'. I regarded his request as an interference in a Lebanese affair. At the first session of talks, I gave him a negative response. I saw him at a second meeting, and he repeated his request for the second time. I confronted him with a statement, and he stopped talking to me. I told him: Listen Mr Habib, if these missiles were Lebanese, would you discuss the question of their presence? He replied: No. I said: Do you accept that Israel objects to their presence? He replied: No. I told him: Then you can consider that as of tomorrow I will ask Syria either to sell these missiles to us, or to rent them to us. He looked at me in astonishment. That concluded the discussion on this question.

Another important event took place in the wake of the Israeli occupation. I had learned that an Israeli roadblock was set up at the B'abda intersection. I used to follow up the negotiations during the bombardment. I told Habib that either he comes to Beirut, despite the bombardment, or I would not be prepared to move through an Israeli roadblock. I told him that I wanted to go in my car all the time, with my country's flag raised on my

car. I would not agree to move through an Israeli roadblock. He tried in vain to find a way out. He then helped to get the Israeli roadblock removed, and I was thus able to travel from Beirut through the roadblocks, barriers — and sometimes through minefields — because I was assured that I would not meet any Israeli roadblock.

Another event was that we were holding talks while heavy bombardment was taking place. I saw that the bombardment was intensifying while I was in B'abda Palace. I told [former] President Sarkis in the presence of Mr Habib that if the bombardment was going on in order to influence the negotiations, I could not work under such pressure and that he could consider me as resigning. I stood up and left. This had a strong effect. Philip Habib greatly exploited it. I put his activity on that day on record. It may have been a coincidence that Secretary of State Haig was discharged the same day. I am not saying that he was discharged because of my stand, but I am saying that it was a coincidence that Haig resigned the same day. And hence, the picture changed and the negotiations took a new turn.

Another time, Philip Habib exploited the situation. On that ill-omened day when Israeli planes continued to bombard the city for 15 hours, I had an appointment to meet Mr Habib for negotiations at the Republican Palace. The planes were attacking, and nobody was in Beirut but me. A special fight broke out between me and my wife. She was pulling me inside, and I was pushing her away. She was asking me not to go out because of the dangers and bombardment, and I was telling her that this was my duty and that I could not leave because who would help in the rescue and in stopping the bombardment. I pushed her away and left, under the bombardment and under strong danger, for the Republican Palace. Maybe you, Jack, obtained a statement from me on that day on which I declared to Philip Habib that I would stop the negotiations and that I was not prepared to follow up the negotiations. I left angrily, saying that Lebanon would never kneel down and that we would never hold negotiations under such bombardment.

On that day I sensed from Mr Philip Habib, regardless of others' views concerning him, that it was as if he needed such a stand to help to end the bombardment and to push the question toward the solution that we have been seeking. [end recording]

[At this point the announcer says: "This is Lebanon radio. Dear listeners, because of the poor quality of the recording, we apologize for interrupting the television interview with Prime Minister al-Wazzan which took place last night."]

Al-Wazzan Statement on Cabinet Sessions

NC050721 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] At its extraordinary session last night, the Cabinet reviewed the subjects on its agenda and adopted the appropriate decisions. The Cabinet then devoted part of the session to discussing the general situation in the domestic and foreign fields. The session was preceded by a working meeting between President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan to discuss several affairs included in the agenda. The prime minister affirmed that the discussions dealt with all foreign and domestic situations and said:

[Begin recording][Unidentified correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, the Cabinet held two sessions yesterday and today to discuss the general situation. These two sessions, as we have learned, were secret. Nevertheless, can you acquaint us with the atmosphere that prevailed during the two sessions?

[Al-Wazzan] The sessions were not secret but ordinary. They were devoted to a general discussion of all the foreign and domestic situations. Perhaps we are not the only ones who feel the need for such a discussion. Yesterday we were in the Chamber of Deputies, where we heard the honorable deputies discussing the general situation and the new domestic and foreign developments, particularly those relating to the withdrawals. In this case, it s not surprising that the Cabinet should discuss these subjects at two sessions. The Lebanese people have many worries resulting from the present occupation, from the current security situation, and from the fears arising from partial withdrawals, which we reject and which we want to be total withdrawals. Moreover, there is the domestic and the economic situation. Today, for instance, I met with industrialists from the Al-Biqa' area. They all complain and they all have their worries. This morning I met with some businessmen and they have their worries. In all areas the Lebanese people have their worries. We are trying to help in all these fields. I can say the Cabinet agreed on one view and emerged with a unified stand on all the subjects put before it, be they in the foreign or in the domestic field. The ministers will intensify their work procedure and efforts at their respective ministries to confront the people's current requirements and to help us all ease these worries and to ease Lebanon's greater worry of ending the occupation and restoring its full sovereignty, God willing.

[Correspondent] Mr Prime Minister, a last question if you allow me. Does this mean that the ministers' activity under the new procedure is within the framework of a new working plan that the Cabinet decided on today?

[Al-Wazzan] We did not approve a complete plan but in the course of the debate we found that it is necessary to pursue a new procedure which all my colleague ministers have understood and will act on accordingly.

[Correspondent] Thank you, Mr Prime Minister. [end recording]

McFarlane Arrives, Meets Salim 4 August

NC041545 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim has met in the Republican Palace with U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane. McFarlane arrived in Beirut this afternoon from Tel Aviv, and immediately proceeded to the B'abda Palace. The meeting was attended by Dr Wadi' Haddad . Nothing has so far leaked out about the discussion at this meeting. However, it has been learned that the U.S. envoy will convey to the Lebanese authority the results of his talks in Israel, particularly regarding Lebanon's proposal for a withdrawal timetable.

Informed sources think that McFarlane's return to Beirut means that he is carrying certain ideas from Israel to be discussed with the Lebanese officials.

Cabinet Discusses McFarlane Mission
NC041824 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Since 1830 the Cabinet meeting under the chairmanship of President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and in the presence of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan has been evaluating the stages reached by the mission of U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane and the steps which must be taken vis-a-vis the Israeli-U.S. talks. Today McFarlane described these talks as promising to make progress.

The Cabinet also continued the discussion which took place in the Cabinet's session yesterday regarding issues on its agenda.

Mr McFarlane met between 1530 and 1730 today with Foreign Minister Elie Salim in the presence of Dr Wadi' Haddad , Fairbanks, and Ross. At 1730, President al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister al-Wazzan held a meeting to prepare for the Cabinet session. Minister Salim was compelled to leave his meeting with McFarlane to attend the Cabinet session while the U.S. team and Dr Wadi' Haddad continued their meeting until 1820 when the U.S. team left for the residence of U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon.

Our correspondent in the Republican Palace has reported that the Cabinet ended discussing topics on its agenda at 1830, and then the Cabinet began discussing the political situation in a secret session, which is still in progress.

Details of Talks Reported
NC042054 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Special U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane returned to Israel at 1815 today. A new round of talks was held this afternoon between the Lebanese and U.S. working teams following McFarlane's return to Beirut from Israel. Attending the talks on the Lebanese side were Foreign Minister Elie Salim and the presidential adviser for national security affairs, Wadi' Haddad, and on the U.S. side, in addition to McFarlane, Ambassador Richard Fairbanks, Ambassador Robert Dillon, and Christopher Ross.

On the results of this meeting and the topics discussed, our correspondent in the Republican Palace Joe Sa'adah sent us the following dispatch:

[Begin recording] U.S. presidential envoy Robert McFarlane submitted to the foreign minister a report on the results of his talks with Israeli officials over the past 2 days: The talks are considered to have made some progress in the Israeli-U.S. dialogue with regard to understanding the Lebanese situation, and they have achieved some positive points.

During today's meeting between Minister Salim and Wadi' Haddad on the one hand and envoy McFarlane and his aides on the other, Lebanon emphasized its stand rejecting negotiations of any withdrawals unless they are complete. Consequently, Lebanon will not pay a price for any incomplete withdrawal. Lebanon is ready to send the Lebanese Army to any area from which the Israeli forces withdraw on the understanding that this will not prevent or hinder the negotiations over complete withdrawal. In addition, Lebanon stressed that it asks for a timetable coupled with a phased geographical plan clearly showing the date of the withdrawal of the last Israeli soldier from Lebanese territory.

The Americans are currently working to make Israel withdraw outside the framework of the Lebanese-Israeli agreement, but is not yet know whether or not they will succeed. Lebanon also asserted its stand that rejects any foreign interference in its domestic affairs by any party. Lebanon believes that no one has a right to meddle with its domestic affairs, because this is the business of the Lebanese Government alone. It is the state that deals with both foreign parties and Lebanese factions.

From today's talks, it was leaked that the basic stage of McFarlane's mission concerns his talks in Damascus, where he may go over the weekend. We must wait and see the U.S. proposals to Syria and Syria's replies. Perhaps the Israeli redeployment may be proposed to make Damascus withdraw. U.S. envoy McFarlane is still in Beirut tonight [as heard] and it is expected that he and his aides will meet with Lebanese officials tomorrow. He may go to Syria over the weekend. [end recording]

McFarlane Talks To Continue
NC050632 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Where is McFarlane now and what has he achieved from his mission? The reports which said he left Beirut for Israel yesterday afternoon and then to an unknown destination appeared to be incorrect. McFarlane stayed in Beirut. It appears the confusion resulted from the U.S. envoy's departure from B'abda Palace without revealing his destination, although he was expected to return to Israel last night.

Another round of talks is expected to be held today between the Lebanese and U.S. working teams. McFarlane will leave for Damascus during the weekend for a round of talks with Syrian officials.

Salim Meets Yugoslav Envoy, Makes Statement
NC041244 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The Yugoslav state presidency envoy and Assistant Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Dimitar Janevski, today handed Minister of Foreign and Expatriates Affairs Dr Elie Salim a message from his Yugoslav counterpart Lazar Mojsov, which includes Yugoslavia's interest in the current complex developments in the Middle East. The message also includes support of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. It renews the invitation by the Yugsolav secretary to Minister

Salim to visit Belgrade to exchange views on the international situation and the Middle East and to promote the relations between the two countries.

Minister Salim received the Yugoslav envoy at 0930 today in presence of the Yugoslav ambassador in Beirut.

Diplomatic sources said that the Yugosalv envoy has been touring the area, including Jordan and Lebanon, in an exploratory mission in Yugoslavia's capacity as a founder of the Nonaligned Movement.

The talks with the foreign minister focused on the question of the Israeli, Syrian, and Palestinian withdrawals from Lebanon. The Yugoslav envoy expressed readiness to help after acquainting himself with the fields through which such help can be extended because Yugsolavia is interested in Lebanon and in the area.

The foreign minister outlined to the Yugsoalv envoy the Lebanese views and informed him that the best assistance Yugoslavia can extend is to support the Syrian and Palestinian withdrawals from Lebanon and to persuade Israel to ensure its withdrawal on the basis of the agreement which Lebanon signed with Israel.

Minister Salim affirmed to the Yugoslav envoy that hindering the implementation of the withdrawals by any source will lead to serious implications in the situation in Lebanon. He said: To those wishing to support Lebanon the scope of support is open. They should move with their diplomacy at this particular fateful phase.

Answering a question, the foreign minister said: The current phase requires complete secrecy in work. Not everything that is done should be announced because this would harm the national interest.

Diplomatic sources say that the officials regard the course followed by the government as leading to the best results and to the minimum possible damage. The alternatives which some people suggest will lead to less positive results and more damage. Therefore, the government will continue along this course up to the end, while taking into account the discussion of other available alternatives which can be resorted to should matters reach an impasse.

The Yugosalv envoy later visited the director of the Political Affairs Department Ambassador Khalil Makkawi with whom he reviewed the situation and the contacts Lebanon is holding to ensure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from its territory.

Coordination Committee Convenes; Tripoli Calm

NC041155 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The Northern Coordination Committee met today at the residence of [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami. The committee discussed the security situation in Tripoli and the current developments in Lebanon.

A security source in the north has reported that the situation in Tripoli has been remarkably calm since this morning, and that life has been normal in the town's markets. Firing in the air was reported in the Al-Qamah Market this morning, but security was not disturbed.

Karami Criticizes Government on Tripoli Security

NC041410 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] [Former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami, who chaired a meeting of the Coordination Committee in Tripoli today, has criticized the Lebanese security authorities for failing to assume full security responsibilities in Tripoli and to remove the armed manifestations in the city. He also criticized the Lebanese authority for its attitude toward the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. He pointed out that this agreement is not the only option, but there are other alternatives, including popular resistance which demands a unified stand and taking the issue to the United Nations where it will be discussed by Washington, Moscow, and the member-states.

Sources Deny Druze Delegation's Visit to Amman

JN041900 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1800 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] In Amman, sources close to Walid Junblatt have denied reports from Beirut that a Druze delegation left for Amman today and met with the Lebanese socialist leader. The sources explained that Walid Junblatt is not in Jordan at present and added that they have no knowledge about the above mentioned initiative.

Al-Murabitun Issues Statement on Withdrawals

NC041133 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The Higher Central Political Committee of the Independent Nasirite Movement-Al-Murabitun, has announced that the U.S. Administration — irrespective of the cards this administration possesses — will remain captive to an organic strategic reltionship with the Zionist enemy.

The committee, in a statement issued on its meeting under the chairmanship of brother Ibrahim Qulaylat, has affirmed that what is taking place on the level of partial withdrawal and the lack of a timetable for the withdrawal represent an enemy goal to occupy the south. This will become a fait accompli leading to the partition and division of the other Lebanese areas. Consequently, this would constitute the basic U.S. aid to bring pressure to bear on the Arab confrontaion forces — Syria, the Palestinian revolution, and the Lebanese Forces.

The committee had warned and cautioned against the exaggerated rumors about differences between the main allies with the Zionist enemy — the Lebanese Forces — as these are part of a framework serving a formula that has been dictated by the stage — cooperation between the occupation forces and these forces. This formula is aimed at charting equation between the

Israeli withdrawal from some areas in the south in return for the withdrawal of the nationalist forces from the mountain, a matter that would help expand the legitimate cantons. [last word in English]

Calm in South; Kafr Falus Issue Settled
NC041300 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Excerpt] In the south, life returned to calm, particularly in the Az-Zahrani and Jazzin districts after the strike was called off. Our correspondent in the south reports on the situation there:

[Begin recording] The situation in the south is back to normal and calm, particularly in the Jazzin and Az-Zahrani districts, following an agreement reached last midnight between the parties concerned over the Kafr Falus center. The agreement was implemented this morning. The Israeli forces ended their siege of the center and withdrew their roadblocks and patrols from the main roads leading to the center. Only a small group remained there. The inhabitants also withdrew and called off their sit-in. The strike in Kafr Falus, Rum, Jazzin, Majdalun, Lib'a, As-Salihiyah, Al-Hajjah, Sarba, and [word indistinct] has been called off. All main and secondary roads ahve been reopened in these areas and traffic is heavy. The situation in general is that the agreement has been implemented and contacts are underway to find final solutions. The Sidon-Beirut Road is passable in both directions and is witnessing heavy traffic.

Meanwhile, a source in the Lebanese Forces in the south praised the Islamic-Christian solidarity that was recently manifested and that affirmed the cohesion of the Lebanese people. [end recording]

KUNA: Jordanian Tanks To Arrive 8 August
LD041835 Kuwait KUNA in English 1619 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Beirut, Aug 4 (Kuna) — First batch of tanks granted by King Husayn of Jordan to the Lebanese Army as a gift will arrive here next Monday, a report said Thursday.

The batch includes 20 tanks and 15 armored carriers which will be received at the Beirut port by Defense and Education Minister 'Isam Khuri, Chief Commander of the Army Gen. Ibrahim Tannus, Jordanian charge d' affaires to Beirut and military attache Col. Shafiq Ajailat.

The Jordanian gift announced during a visit to Jordan by Khuri last April, includes 40 tanks and 15 armored personnel carriers. The second batch will be shipped later.

Papers View U.S. Veto, McFarlane Mission

TISHRIN Commentary

JN041141 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Under the headline "The U.S. Veto" *Tishrin* comments on the veto used by the United States at the UN Security Council against the draft resolution by the Arab group concerning Israel's settlement and racist practices in the occupied territories. *Tishrin* says: The U.S. representative, backed up by the Reagan administration, does not find that Israel is expelling the Arabs from Arab lands. *Tishrin* adds: Perhaps the U.S. Administration is unfortunate that it used the veto at a time when it wants to delude the world into believing that its new envoy McFarlane has come to realize big achievements, including solving Lebanon's crisis and achieving a settlement in the region.

Tishrin concludes: The misfortune of the U.S. Administration is that the U.S. veto and the arrival of McFarlane are two events which explain one another in terms of the Palestinian issue and the Lebanese crisis, especially since McFarlane's mission is aimed at mobilizing the Arabs to support the U.S. solution that is opposed by the Arab nationalist forces, foremost being Syria, and by the civilized world.

AL-BA'TH Editorial

JN041209 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The New Envoy: What Is New About Him?" *Al-Ba'th* says: Once again, the U.S. Administration is intensifying its move sin the region through its new envoy Robert McFarlane. Also once again, Washington is trying through a mass of elements and tools to impose political realities and force the Arabs to accept them as a fait accompli.

U.S. envoy McFarlane has basically omitted from his topics the Israeli-Phalangist agreement, which was the main topic discussed by previous U.S. envoy in the region during the last 3 months. This means acknowledging the agreement's failure, putting it on the shelf, and beginning another move with a new title that could be clearly understood by what McFarlane told President al-Jumayyil the day before yesterday — that Lebanon will be his permanent center of work and that Beirut will be the starting point of his activities, contacts, and moves.

If we add to this the statements made by Shultz and Reagan before McFarlane's arrival in the region, especially Washington's approval of the Israeli forces' redeployment without enclosing a timetable for comprehensive withdrawal and the talk about putting strong pressure on Syria to withdraw its forces on the pretext that, as President Reagan put it, Syria does not have any more excuses as long as the Israelis are withdrawing, it is obvious that the Reagan administration has begun to carry out a new and grave link by appointing McFarlane as a high commissioner in Beirut and making his activities and moves cover the whole region.

Al-Ba'th adds: Thus, it has become clear that the wager on the United States by the Lebanese regime in the wake of the Israeli invasion — a wager that led to the signing of the agreement of submission — is manifested now by the orders of the high commissioner who has come this time in U.S. uniform and whom the Lebanese regime has given a Beirut office from which he will rule the whole region.

It has become known to everybody over the past 10 years that any regime that puts itself at the disposal of U.S. schemes is directly asked to be hostile to Syria. Evidently, enmity toward Syria and the rest of the Arab nation has become the gateway for U.S. domination. In accordance with the Camp David accords, the Egyptian regime became hostile to the Arab nation, heaped curses upon it, abandoned all the Arabs, and befriended Israel. There is a similar path designed for the Lebanese regime but with a special addition: heating the enmity with Syria to its maximum extent and strengthening ties with Israel to the maximum limit.

We have the right to ask the Lebanese regime: What will wagering on Washington give you other than this? What is the meaning of Washington's approval of the so-called Israeli partial withdrawal without linking it to the comprehensive withdrawal? Is this not a frank U.S. agreement with Israel to chop off and annex southernLebanon so that it will become a northern bank as the media have begun to call it now?

Al-Ba'th concludes its editorial by saying: In Syria, we are not afraid of arguments or of stressing our stances clearly and frankly. We cannot deal with the pan-Arab issue with a double-face or double politics. We will not accept blackmail or being subjugated to pressure under any circumstances.

Regardless of the battle's violence, the size of U.S. moves, and the policy of intimidation that accompanies it, we will be more determined to adhere by and defend the Arab rights. This was asserted by leader Al-Asad few days ago when he said: The United States and Israel have tried pressure and terrorism with Syria, but we faced this with more determination to remain steadfast, to prepare for the continuity and the success of this steadfastness, and with more adherence to Arab rights. Our battle is a long and arduous one, but we have confidence in our ability to wage it until triumph.

ATH-THAWRAH Commentary

JN050904 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0730 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Damascus, 5 Aug (SANA) — Under the headline "The U.S. Implementation of the Decision To Devide Lebanon," *Ath-Thawrah says that Israel's decision to remain in southern* Lebanon and to cut it off was adopted in coordination with the Reagan administration. Shamir and Arens clarified this move during their recent visit to Washington.

Ath-Thawrah points out that the Israeli enemy took practical measures and made clear statements with the arrival of the U.S envoy in the region. All these measures and statements show that

Israel refuses to adhere to a timetable for the withdrawal and that it considers the redeployment of its forces as part of the agreement with Lebanon, a matter which will not leave anything for the U.S. envoy to discuss except to justify Israel's measures and to move from discussing the Israeli withdrawal to tackling the new fait accompli.

Ath-Thawrah wonders whether the U.S. Administration is earnest in assuming a constructive role in solving the Lebanese crisis or is playing its role as a partner in the Israeli invasion scheme and reaping for Israel its results in the interest of the scheme to Zionize and fragment Lebanon.

Ath-Thawrah says that the United States has not yet succeeded in abandoning its biased policy in the region and its sponsoring of the Israeli aggression and expansionist policy. This shows that the situation will be more complicated and the possibilities of conflagrat8ion will increase, constituting a danger to the peace and security of the region and the world.

Consequently, Washthe situation, nor will it be able to avoid its grave consequences.

AL-QABAS: Ambassador to U.S. Recalled
GF041116 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1005 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, 4 Aug (WAKH) — In a report from Washington, the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Qabas* says the Syrian ambassador to the United States, Rafiq Juwayjani, has received a special message from Damascus instructing him to return immediately. The paper did not mention in today's issue whether the Syrian diplomat has actually left Washington or not. However, it did say that his trip has to do with the talks the new U.S. envoy to the Middle East, Robert McFarlane, who is currently visiting the region, is having with Syrian leaders.

Al-Qabas says in its unattributed report that the new U.S. envoy is currently discussing with the Israelis the issue of freezing the normalization of relations between Lebanon and Israel for the sake of simplifying his mission in Damascus.

McFarlane is currently visiting occupied Palestine on his second tour of the Middle East.

U.S. Envoy McFarlane Continues Mediation Talks

Meeting With Begin

TA042002 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Aug

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin today made it clear to U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane that Israel would not be prepared to withdraw its forces from Lebanon before a similar pledge is made by Syria. Envoy McFarlane also conferred today with the foreign minister and the defense minister, prior to departing for Beirut.

Various possibilities and ways to bring about the evacuation of the Syrians from Lebanon in ways other than through the Israeli-Lebanese accord — which Syria does not recognize — were raised during these meetings today. Here is a report by our political correspondent, Yoram Ronen, on the meeting between Prime Minister Menahem Begin and envoy Robert McFarlane:

[Begin videotape] [Ronen] At the meeting this morning at the prime minister's office, the tactics employed by envoy McFarlane at the first stage of his mission surfaced: He wants to reach a coordinated Israeli-American-Lebanese position which he could carry with him to Damascus. The prime minister made it plain to McFarlane that the key to the arrangement can be found in Damascus, which wants to torpedo the Israeli-Lebanese accord and thus bring about the evacuation of Israeli forces from Lebanon without any achievement to boot.

The statements made by Syria — that its forces would never leave Lebanon — were mentioned at the meetings. McFarlane again raised the possibility of stipulating a timetable for a comprehensive Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, with the proviso that later on he would be able to obtain a similar timetable from Syria. The prime minister explained to McFarlane that from our end it is possible to evacuate Lebanon, but that the pullback would under no circumstances be unilateral. McFarlane hopes to be able to take even the slightest thing to Damascus that would enable him to launch discussions on the evacuation of Syrian and Israeli forces from Lebanon. Emerging from the prime minister's office, McFarlane sounded quite optimistic:

[McFarlane — in English] These exchanges were extremely worthwhile. They facilitated a better understanding of the differences which exist, and they hold a promise of progress. I willcarry these ideas back to Beirut. We'll look forward to visiting Arab capitals in the days ahead. A matter of urgent priority is the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. [end videotape]

Levi Criticizes McFarlane Stance

TA050553 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister David Levi has criticized the position taken in Jerusalem by Robert McFarlane, saying it is inconceivable that he should ask Israel to soften her position before going to Damascus. Levi regards this to be an erosion of the American position and a breach of faith.

The deputy prime minister was speaking during a tour of the south yesterday.

Schiffer Views McFarlane Proposals

TA050548 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane will go to Damascus at the end of the week after a round of talks in Israel and in Beirut. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer is in the studio. He was asked: What are the proposals which were raised and what is Jerusalem's stance?

[Schiffer] The proposal Robert McFarlane raised is not new. The Israeli Government thought it managed to strike it off the agenda several times already. This concerns the setting of a target date for the completion of Israel's withdrawl from Lebanon in the coastal area and the remaining IDF forces opposite the Syrians in the eastern sector.

This idea was first raised by Philip Habib and rejected by Israel, but it surfaces time and again. It may be said that the issue was not rejected by the prime minister. As far as I could learn from very reliable sources, the deliberations with McFarlane yesterday were around the question of how to end the Lebanese affair. McFarlane is not suggesting that Israel withdraw from Lebanon without conditioning this on the Syrians' withdrawal. He is suggesting that Israel announce a target date for its pullback from Lebanon in the coastal area while hoping that the Syrians leave Lebanon, perhaps after Israel,but that there still should be some sort of Syrian promise about a withdrawal.

This issue was discussed in McFarlane's talks. This issue, as I learned from a government source, will have to be brought to the Cabinet or a ministerial committee for a decision becauseso far the Israeli position has been to reject this. It should be noted, though, that in the area itself, Israel has already given up the principle of a simultaneous withdrawal of all foreign forces by its very redeployment. The IDF's beginning of a withdrawal in the direction of the Al-'Awwali River means a concession of the principle that there will not be any movement before the prisoners of war and the missing are returned, and the Syrians begin to withdraw from Lebanon.

Sources Assess Envoy's Visit

TA041024 Tel Aviv Ha'aretz in Hebrew 4 Aug 83 p 1

[Report by political correspondent 'Aqiva Eldar]

[Excerpt] In a meeting with senior Foreign Ministry officials headed by Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche yesterday, U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane rejected the fears that the United States would pressure Israel into completely withdrawing from Lebanon and giving up the second part of the Lebanese agreement. In response to a question, McFarlane denied a report to this effect published in the United States.

Political sources in Jerusalem yesterday assessed that the U.S. envoy did not make any significant progress in his initial talks in Beirut, and that all the moves prior to his visit to Syria would not bring about a change in the agreements reached during the visit of the foreign and defense ministers to Washington.

Syria Warned Against Escalating Lebanon Situation

TA041124 Tel Aviv Ma'ariv in Hebrew 4 Aug 83 p 1

[Report by Ilan Kfir and Yosef Walter]

[Text] Israel will send a message to Syria through U.S. envoy Robert McFarlane, making it plain that it takes a grave view of Syria's "playing with fire," and of the incidents initiated by Syria along the confrontation line in Lebanon. Jerusalem circles assess that these incidents are a coordinated part of the Syrian campaign against the Israeli presence in Lebanon and against the Israeli-Lebanese agreement.

Prime Minister Begin will meet with McFarlane today and express Israel's determination not to put up with the Syrian provocations. The prime minister will state that Israel is committed to an immediate withdrawal of all its forces from Lebanon once an agreement on the withdrawal of all foreign forces is reached. Begin will promise that Israel has no intention of bringing about the partition of Lebanon through the redeployment to the Al-'Awwali line.

At the end of the first day of McFarlane's talks in Jerusalem, political sources there said that he had not raised any new ideas, but sought to study the Lebanese problem, and to hear Israeli ideas regarding the achievement of an overall settlement.

Senior IDF sources assess that the exchanges of fire initiated by the Syrians over the last few weeks in the eastern sector are a new phenomenon. In Tuesday's incident near Kafr Quq in the eastern sector, the IDF struck back powerfully. It is estimated that the Syrians sustained heavy casualties and property damage. Senior IDF officers yesterday said that the IDF would react to any incident initiated by the Syrians, and that it would not act according to the rules of the game as set by the Syrians, but rather whenever Israel would deem it convenient and appropriate.

Shamir on Syria, U.S. Stand on Settlements

TA041940 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir this evening warned Syria that Israel would not leave Lebanon before Syria does in order to allow Lebanon to rehabilitate itself and live in peace. This was reported by our correspondent Hanan 'Azran. Mr Shamir was speaking at [Herut headquarters] Mezudat Ze'ev in Tel Aviv this evening. Reacting to the State Department spokesman's announcement on the settlements, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said:

[Begin videotape] He said, among other things, that today it is impractical and unrealistic to demand the dismantling of settlements in Eretz Yisra'el. [applause] What does this proclamation mean? This may not be a political announcement, but it is an announcement evincing recognition and realization of reality, a very specific reality established in Eretz Yisra'el over the past 6 years, primarily by the Cabinet headed by Menahem Begin. [applause]

This is the nature of the recognition of this reality — the reality of Jewish settlement [hityashvut] throughout Eretz Yisra'el. The United States announced, through its authorized spokesman, that it accepts this reality; that it recognizes this reality. Thus, this is, as of today, a legal, national, regional, and international reality. It is with this reality that the regional and world nations must reconcile — today. [end videotape]

Discusses Lebanon, Foreign Ties

TA042116 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2100 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Tel Aviv, 4 Aug (ITIM) — Foreign Minister Shamir has said that during his most recent visit to the United States, accompanied by Defense Minister Moshe Arens, a joint Israeli-U.S. effort was made to fortify the cooperation between the two countries for the sake of setting a joint Middle East strategy, particularly with regard to Lebanon.

Mr Shamir said that after Israel had defeated the terrorist organizations in Lebanon so badly, it has no need to continue to stay in Lebanon. It is in Israel's interest to leave as soon as possible, but he added that we cannot get out of there before we have made certain that no hostile force concentrates along our northern border again. "The moment we guarantee this security we will leave Lebanon altogether," he declared.

The foreign minister added that the IDF redeployment along the Al-'Awwali line is one step along the way of implementing the agreement signed between Israel and Lebanon toward the full evacuation of the IDF from Lebanon. The Al-'Awwali line is not a new border between Israel and Lebanon, and the IDF intends to pull back to the international border. The foreign minister added that the Syrians believe that Israel will leave Lebanon anyway, without any preconditions or agreements [heskemim] because of the continued terrorist attacks on IDF soldiers. "Those who think so," the minister said, "are deluding themselves."

Minister Shamir described as "a honeymoon" prevailing relations between Israel and the United States, emphasizing that Israel has not altered its policy or given up even one of its objectives in order to bring about this change. A similar change can also be observed in the attitude of the European countries which — although they have not yet withdrawn their theories based on the "Venice declaration" — their relations with Israel have nevertheless registered a far-reaching improvement, thanks to Israel's consistency in carrying out its national policy.

Among the manifestations of friendship Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir pointed to, he noted that Costa Rica announced this week [as received] its readiness to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. A similar announcement was received by the Foreign Ministry in Israel from the Salvadoran Government.

No doubt additional countries will follow suit, the foreign minister added, saying that Israel will soon resume ties with a number of countries in the black continent. "The media presents Israel as isolated, while the actual situation is different. There is growing friendship, and it is a byproduct of the Cabinet's policy," he declared.

Press Views U.S. Settlement Position, Lebanon

TA050813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0430 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Review of morning press editorials]

[Excerpt] *Davar* says that the Americans are realistic enough to know that the Israeli Government will not remove any Jewish settlement in the West Bank today, neither voluntarily nor under pressure. In his peace initiative of nearly a year ago, President Reagan clearly talked about stopping the expansion of settlements. Since Jordan has so far evaded joining the peace process, the Israeli Government was freed from a struggle over this freeze. However, the moment Husayn changes his "no" to a "yes," an intense struggle will be triggered. One should not belittle Mr Reagan's election calculations and considerations. They are real and affect the tone of U.S. diplomacy. However, one must not infer from them that U.S. policy has changed. At most, this policy is covering a certain aspect and uncovering another, but all aspects were contained in it. The aspects will be part of it in the future as well, and the problem is really ours.

Ha'aretz writes that it is worthwhile for Gush Emunim members not to ignore the paragraph in the new U.S. statement that continues to talk about the detrimental effect the settlement policy has on the efforts to achieve a fair resolution of the conflict over the occupied territories by peaceful means. The settlement policy, as begun by Ari'el Sharon on a large scale and as continued by Professor Arens — a policy that is wholeheartedly supported by Menahem Begin — will create in the occupied territories — and perhaps also in Israel in due course — conditions similar to those we have now encountered in the Ash-Shuf mountains. Just as we have no chance of solving the problems between the Druze and Christians in Lebanon, so we will not solve the problems we are creating in Eretz Yisra'el.

Hamodi'a says it is premature to interpret the change in U.S. policy as a substantive one. There are grounds to fear that the change is tactical, and that, among other things, is intended to improve relations with the Jewish community in the United States in preparation for the upcoming presidential elections. At the same time, it is intended to warn the Arabs that the radical approach — as manifested in the rejectionist policy — serves the Israeli interest only and lessens the sympathy for the Arab cause.

The Jerusalem Post writes that Mr Reagan, who faces another presidental election campaign, may discover that it is useful to scatter hints that he ignores the continued establishment of settlments as it were. However, Israel does not have a choice since every new settlement in the densely-populated Arab areas beyond the Green Line enhances the danger to Israel's future as a democratic, peace-seeking country.

'Al Hamishmar says that one of Mr McFarlane's proposals which should be seriously considered concerns the achievement of a disengagement agreement between the IDF and Syrian forces. The proximity of these two armies in the Lebanese Al-Biqa' is fraught with many dangers. The paper adds that negotiations should have been held with Israel and Syria simultaneously, but Jerusalem believed that the military victory in Lebanon resulted in a decisive advantage for Israel. It was again proven that a military solution does not necessarily lead to a political solution, and sometimes the military solution is detrimental rather than beneficial to the achievement of political goals.

Phalangists Evacuate Kafr Falus 'Without Incident'

TA041322 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1250 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The Phalangists have evacuated their base in Kafr Falus, Phalange headquarters in Beirut reported today. However, the headquarters denied reports from Beirut that an agreement had been reached between the IDF and the Phalangists on this matter. It was reported that the Phalangists left the base without violence.

The IDF spokesman has confirmed that the Phalangists evacuated the Kafr Falus base today without incident.

More on Camp Evacuation

TA050753 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 5 Aug 83 p 1

[Report by defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman]

[Excerpts] The Phalangists, ordered out of their camp at Kafr Falus near Sidon on Tuesday, finally agreed to leave without incident yesterday afternoon. Efforts by the Israel Defence Forces to convince the Phalangists to leave quietly were accompanied by demonstrations against the IDF by Phalangist supporters in southern Lebanon. According to senior military sources, the 30-odd Phalangist soldiers at the camp are suspected of acts of intimidation and perhaps worse crimes against Palestinians and leftists around Kafr Falus. The IDF command decided to close Kafr Falus as a "punishment and an example," according to the sources.

It is understood that the Phalangist contingent agreed to leave after being ordered to by Lebanese Forces headquarters in Beirut, where negotiations were held between senior commanders from both sides. According to Phalangist sources in Beirut, the agreement permits the militiamen to remain with their weapons in the Kafr Falus barracks in the presence of an Israeli officer, and the demonstrators who joined the camp are to disband. The remaining militiamen are to leave the camp this afternoon.

The Lebanese Forces issued a communique yesterday which said that "Both sides expressed their total satisfaction and comprehension after the latest misunderstanding, both conscious of

their bond of friendship, their common interests, and their neighbourliness." A number of Christian civilians are to remain in the camp — with IDF approval — to guard its church and other buildings. Following the conclusion of the negotiations yesterday afternoon, a number of Phalangist soldiers left the camp in an orderly and quiet fashion.

Ash-Shuf Druze Want Friendship Agreement

TA050526 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Druze notables in the Ash-Shuf region are requesting that Israel sign a friendship agreement with the Lebanese Druze before the partial withdrawal. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein reports that the proposal was initiated by Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shakra, one of the Druze leaders in the Ash-Shuf region. He conveyed it to Israel via Israeli Druze. Alternatively, he proposes that Israel establish a Druze entity in the Ash-Shuf region with the same status as Major Haddad's area in southern Lebanon.

Sharon Tours Phalangist Headquarters in Beirut

TA042005 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon returned about an hour ago from a visit to Beirut, where he stayed at the invitation of the Phalangist headquarters and conferred with Lebanese Army commanders, as well as with Pierre al-Jumayyil, the Lebanese president's father. Speaking at the Phalangist headquarters, Sharon said that the time the Lebanese have to reach an arrangement is running out, and they must reach an arrangement that would facilitate the unity and sovereignty of Lebanon within a few weeks.

Central Command's Or Absolves Soldiers' Conduct

TA050751 Jerusalem The Jerusalem Post in English 5 Aug 83 p 3

[Report by the defense affairs correspondent]

[Text] Tel Aviv — Soldiers acted correctly in 95 percent of the cases in which they fired on Arab demonstrators, O/C Central Command Aluf [Major General] Ori Or said Wednesday. He was replying to questions over Galey Zahal, the army radio station, alleging that troops fired to disperse Arabs but did not take firm enough action to stop Jews from setting fire to the Hebron market after the murder of Aharon Gross last month.

Or said the soldiers are allowed to shoot only if their lives are in danger, and that was not the case when the market was set ablaze. He denied Arabs had significant quantities of weapons. Or said Gross had been stabbed, not gunned down, and the rifle used to shoot at residents of Have Shomron earlier this week was an old British model which "is not in use in any army in the world."

Foreign Source for Nuclear Reactor Sought

TA041336 Tel Aviv Davar in Hebrew 4 Aug 83 p 3

[Report from Jerusalem by economic correspondent Ze'ev Struminski]

[Excerpt] Hopes have grown in Israel that foreign sources will be found for the purchase of a nuclear reactor or related parts.

Government sources in Jerusalem told me that the slump now afflicting nuclear reactor sales in the world is likely to increase pressure by Western manufacturers on their governments to allow the sale of a reactor in Israel.

Israel is on the blacklist of all governments whose countries make nuclear reactors for nuclear power plants, and these governments do not allow the sale of reactors to Israel. The official reason for this is Israel's refusal to sign the international nuclear arms non-proliferation pact, and its refusal to open its Dimona nuclear facilities to international inspection.

LIBYA

Bardai Radio Says Shelling of Faya-Largeau Stops

LD050731 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0708 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Bardai, 5 Aug (JANA) -- Head of the Legitimate Government of National Unity in Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, has announced the stopping of the artillery shelling of Faya-Largeau. Bardai Radio, which broadcast this report, said Goukouni is giving Habre -- if he is still alive -- a good opportunity to surrender to the Legitimate Government of National Unity in Chad. The radio also said that Goukouni Oueddei also gave the followers of Habre another chance to surrender or return to their kinsfolk.

Opportunity for Talks Welcomed

LD050736 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0715 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Tripoli 5 Aug (JANA) — The Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has welcomed the decision of the Legitimate Government of National Unity of Chad to stop the artillery shelling of the positions of the rebels in Faya-Largeau.

This decision by the Legitimate Government of National Unity in Chad opens the opportunity for negotiations to end the conflict over authority in Chad in the event Habre was still alive.

Chadian Defense, Youth Ministers Captured

LD041934 Tripoli JANA in English 1736 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Bardai, Shawa 25, August 4, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Chadian National Unity Government has announced that the forces have captured some of Habre's top officials, including the deputy minister of youth, the defence minister and a number of Army officers and soldiers.

The defence minister was said to have escaped but the forces are still searching for him in Oum Chalouba.

These officials and Army officers were captured during the fierce fighting in Oum Chalouba which fell in the hands of the forces of the National Unity Government. The statement said Baradi radio broadcast last night that the forces of the National Unity Government had captured the minister of labour in the so-called Habre government who confirmed reports that Hissein Habre had been killed in Faya-Largeau.

Envoy Emphasizes Neutrality Toward Chad

MB041735 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Muhammad Ahmed al-Awasi, the secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Maputo, has categorically denied that his country is giving military support to the former Chadian president, Goukouni Oueddei. The military equipment, which is being used at this moment, was given by Libya when Goukouni Oueddei was the president of Chad, the diplomat clarified. He said that Libya maintains a position of neutrality in the Chadian question, as it is an internal conflict, and he condemned foreign interference. The secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in Maputo also said that his country approves OAU decisions for the settlement of the problem.

Regarding the territorial claims by Hissein Habre in the Aozou region, he said that they are baseless, adding that the complaining party must lodge its complaint to international legal bodies.

Arab League Cited on U.S. 'Provocative' Actions

LD050947 Tripoli JANA in English 0840 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Tunis, Shawal 26, August 5, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The General Secretariat of the Arab League condemned U.S.A.'s aggressive stands by using its right of veto against a resolution condemning the oppressive actions and settlement policies of the Zionist enemy and also condemned the U.S.provocative actions carried out by American planes against Libya.

This was expressed in a statement put out by the Arab League's General Secretariat yesterday.

The statement said that the position adopted by U.S. Administration by using its right of veto in the Security Council against a resolution voted for by 13 countries representing the United Nation's member countries. [sentence as received] This type of action in general harms the standing of the U.N. and its message which aims at ending aggression and occupation to achieve peace and justice among the nations of the world.

The statement added that U.S. support of Israel in its racist expansionist settlement policy is pushing it to use its right to veto.

This stand represents a reversal of the previous U.S. stands as the U.N. representative of the U.S. alleged that the dismantling of the settlements despite its illegitimacy is unrealistic.

The statement also said that this negative stand by U.S. in the Security Council is parallel to another situation which increases the tension in the Mediterranean through the action of the U.S. fleet and U.S. aircraft which are provocative to the Arab Libyan shores, a situation which can only be considered as a threat against an Arab state member of the Arab League. [sentence as received]

JANA Cites Omani Foreign Minister on Israel

LD032133 Tripoli JANA in English 1743 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] Kuwait, Shawal 24, August 3, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Omani minister of state for foreign affairs called in Kuwait yesterday for Arab reconciliation with the Zionist enemy and to end the state of hostility with it once and for all. Sultan Qabus had earlier resorted to this treacherous stand during his visit to Washington. The Omani minister also added that whether now or after 10 or 15 years, a reconciliation with the Zionist enemy is inevitable.

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets Moroccan Delegation

LD042322 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution received the Moroccan delegation participating in the meetings of the Arab Libyan-Moroccan joint committee, which started its meetings in Tripoli the day before yesterday. These meetings are for reinforcing the fraternal ties between the two fraternal peoples in order to arrive at complete Arab unity.

MAURITANIA

Joint Communique Issued on Sihanouk Visit

AB041800 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 1430 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Communique issued 3 August at the end of Prince Norodom Sihanouk's 3-day official visit to Mauritania read by the director of the Asia-Middle East Department at the Mauritanian Foreign Ministry — recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation, [CMSN] and head of state of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the president of Democratic Kampuchea, paid an official visit to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania from 1 to 3 August 1983. His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, came to the Islamic Republic of Mauritania (?to express the gratitude) of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea to His Excellency Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, chairman of the CMSN, head of state, and the people and Government of the Republic of Mauritania for their noble and strong support given to the national liberation struggle of Kampuchea.

During his visit, His Royal Highness Norodom Sihanouk expressed his strong admiration for the remarkable progress made by the Mauritanian people under the clairvoyant leadership of its head of state, His Excellency Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, in his task of general development of the country in all fields.

In his turn, His Excellency Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala expressed strong admiration for the Mauritanian Government and people for the determined struggle which the Kampuchean people, under the enlightened leadership of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk, continue to engage in for the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea.

The two heads of state expressed pleasure over the constant and harmonious development of multiform relations of cooperation between the two countries and governments.

During their cordial talks, the two heads of state as well as their respective delegations reviewed several issues of mutual interest to the two countries and noted with satisfaction their identity of viewpoints.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the sole solid foundation for the establishment of cordial relations between states was scrupulous respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in their internal affairs, and elimination of all expansionist and hegemonist tendencies.

Concerning Southeast Asia, the two sides reaffirmed the imperative need to respect and implement the UN resolutions on the total withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea and the recovery of sovereignty of the Kampuchean people and its right to self-determination.

The Islamic Republic of Mauritania and Kampuchea expressed the wish that all the parties in the conflict attend in a constructive spirit the International Conference on Kampuchea, which must lead to finding a just solution to the Kampuchean problem and accelerate peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia, an important region of the world.

Concerning the Western Saharan problems, the two sides expressed their attachment to the implementation of the pertinent UN and OAU resolutions, notably the resolution adopted during the 19th OAU Summit in Addis Ababa.

Mentioning the situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed their unflinching support for the struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples against Zionist aggression to retrieve the occupied Arab territories and to restore to the Palestinian people their inalienable right to self-determination and independence under the auspices of the PLO, its sole and legitimate representative.

Concerning southern Africa, the two sides renewed their unreserved support for the Namibian people's struggle under the auspices of the SWAPO in order to gain the independence of Namibia and the South African people against the apartheid and racial discrimination policies being practiced by the racist Pretoria regime.

Touching on the situation in Afghanistan, the two sides reiterated their total support for the Afghan people in its national liberation struggle to regain its sovereignty and independence and to effectively exercise its right to self-determination without any foreign interference in accordance with the pertinent UN resolutions by which the international community requests the unconditional withdrawal of foreign troops from this country.

At the end of his visit, His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Sihanouk expressed to His Excellency Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Haydala, the chairman of CMSN and head of state, and to the Mauritanian Government and people, his warmest thanks for their solemn and cordial welcome and their generous and fraternal hospitality.

Nouakchott, 3 August 1983

SUDAN

SSU Central Command Members Appointed

JN041503 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1436 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Khartoum, 4 Aug (SUNA) -- Sudanese Socialist Union [SSU]Chairman Ja'far Muhammad Numayri has issued a decree approving the appointment of Lieutenant General Yaj ad-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, Lieutenant General 'Akif Yasin Khatir, and Dr ar-Rayyih 'Umar Hasb ar-Rasul as members of the SSU Central Command. President Numayri also issued another decree approving their appointment as members in the regular forces committee of the SSU Central Command.

TUNISIA

KUNA: Maghreb Summit Scheduled 'Next Week'

LD051137 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1037 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Tunis, 5 Aug (KUNA) — According to a press report published here today, a Maghreb summit of the leaders of Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco and Libya will be held in Tunisia next week.

The widely-circulated Tunisian paper *As-Sabah* cited the mission of the special Algerian envoy, (Sharif Msa'diyyah), who conferred with the Tunisian president 2 days ago in Saqanis in the coastal Al-Munastir Province; the mission of the envoy of King Hassan II, who visited Tunisia earlier to confer with President Bourguiba; and the mission of the Libyan envoy, Dr Ali at-Turayki, who is currently in Tunisia. He said all these fall within the framework of preparations for this summit.

The paper added that the visit of Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Tunisia, scheduled to take place yesterday, has been postponed until 11 August so that it will coincide with the convening of the scheduled Maghreb summit.

As-Sabah pointed out that the Maghreb summit will be devoted to clearing the atmosphere of relations among the four participating states and to perpetuating economic integration and achieving political coordination among them.

Meanwhile, an informed diplomatic source in the Tunisian capital explained in reply to a question by KUNA that the confinement of the Maghreb summit to four states and the exclusion of the fifth state, namely Mauritania, is due to Morocco's reservation about Mauritania's participation. The differences between Morocco and Mauritania arise from Nouakachott's concession of territories of the Western Sahara under its control to the Polisario Front which is contesting the Moroccan regime's rule of this Saharan territory.

Foreign Minister Receives Al-Qadhdhafi's Envoy

LD041333 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Beji Caid es-Sebsi received this morning at his ministry Ambassador 'Ali at-Turayki, the special envoy of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to President Habib Bourguiba.

ETHIOPIA

U.S. Intimidations in Mediterranean Condemned

EA041958 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Socialist Ethiopia today called on the United States to refrain from violating Libya's territorial waters by entering the Gulf of Sidra and to cease its acts of aggression. Socialist Ethiopia made this call in respect of the U.S. Administration's policy in the southern Mediterranean region.

On this issue, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said that because Socialist Ethiopia stands for the international principles of national integrity and equality of countries, it wholly opposes and condemns the tendency that says: Might is right. The spokesman said that the Government of Socialist Ethiopia sees the current action by the U.S. Administration in its display of force against an independent country as deplorable because it has been done repeatedly and without justification.

The spokesman said that the U.S. Government has no lawful excuse for deploying aircraft-carriers in the (?Coral Sea) close to Libyan territory; the Government of Socialist Ethiopia views this act as an intimidatory tactic. The spokesman also disclosed that Socialist Ethiopia has called on the international community to exert as much pressure as possible to force the Reagan administration respect rules and international laws.

Eritrean Front Reports Attack on Ethiopian Forces

EA042101 (Clandestine) Voice of Western Somalia and Abo Liberation Front in Somali to Western Somalia 1200 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The Eritrean People's Liberation front [EPLF], launched an attack on the black colonialist Abyssinians stationed in Eritrean territory in the hilly areas of (Sahel) at the end of last week. The gallant EPLF forces burned one vehicle, capturing its four soldier passengers and destroying its contents. The EPLF fighters also destroyed the base where the black colonialist Abyssinian troops were stationed. During the attack The EPLF forces destroyed large quantities of arms and captured a similar amount.

KENYA

DAILY NATION Reports Allegations Against Njonjo

EA041329 Nairobi Daily Nation in English 4 Aug p 1

[Chris Musyoka article: "Njonjo Inquiry To Be Public"]

[Excerpts] The judicial inquiry into allegations made against Mr Charles Njonjo will be open to the public and the press. Members of the public, newsmen and other observers will be allowed to attend the proceedings, the chairman of the judicial commission, Mr Justice C.H.E. Miller, told the *Nation* yesterday.

The citation of the commission is as follows: A judicial commission to inquire into allegations made within and outside parliament involving Charles Mugane Njonjo, former minister for constitutional affairs and member of parliament for Kikuyu constituency, that he conducted himself in a manner prejudicial to the state and calculated to cause alarm and despondency with a view to undermining the office of the head of state of the Republic of Kenya and the image and performance of the government there of as by law established and generally or in particular to matters pertaining thereto.

SOMALIA

Joint Exercises With U.S. To Be Held 'Mid-August'

EA041542 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] A Somali Defense Ministry spokesman said today that a joint military exercise between Somali Armed Forces and units of the U.S. Army will be held in mid-August in the coastal areas around Berbera. The military maneuvers codenamed "Easterly Winds 83" are aimed at refining procedures for joint Somali-U.S. Army military exercises, while at same time testing the defense capability of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] Armed Forces.

The spokesman added that the 31st (?Marine battalion) of the U.S. Navy forces stationed in the Indian Ocean will arrive at Berbera port aboard the USS Belleau Wood. The SDR Defense Ministry spokesman said that the U.S. forces will be fully supported by the U.S. Air force and helicopters. He added that the control base for the joint military exercises will be situated on the SDR coastline. A similar military exercise will take place in the Indian Ocean region for the U.S. forces aboard the carrier [name indistinct] said the spokesman. The SDR Defense Ministry spokesman added that 2,800 U.S. troops will take part in the militry exercise along with several units of the SDR Armed Forces, including units from the army, navy, and air defense sections.

The spokesman added that the joint military exercise is an indication of the friendly cooperation and relations between the United States and Somalia and of their policy based on strengthening the relations between the two sides. He added that after the exercise the U.S. forces will return to their bases.

BURUNDI

Information Minister Khmonkoo Dismissed

LD041309 Bujumbura Domestic Service in French 0420 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] By Decree No 120169 of 3 August 1983, President of the Republic Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza has relieved Mr Philippe Khmonkoo from his post as minister of information.

Foreign Minister Arrives in China

For XINHUA and Beijing radio reportage on the visit to the PRC by Foreign Minister Laurent Nzeyimena, including accounts of his talks with his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 5 August China *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

CHAD

Paris: Government Forces Install New Weapons

LD042153 Paris Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Libyan bombing attacks have been intensified and extended over larger areas of northern Chad. Two localities southeast of Faya-Largeau were today's target for the Libyan Air Force. Meanwhile, government forces continue to install French antiaircraft weapons and American missiles, accompanied by several American miltiary technicians.

The situation remains unchanged in Faya-Largeau. Washington has just taken two preventive measures concerning Libya: America has decided to keep two aircraft carriers in the Mediterranean just off the Libyan coast and has also rushed two AWACS to Egypt.

AFP: French Transal Aircraft Land in Ndjamena

AB050935 Paris AFP in French 0835 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, 5 Aug (AFP) — Two French medium-size Transal aircraft landed at Ndjamena airport very early on Friday, according to reports from the Chadian capital and received in Paris. According to the reports, these aircraft, which could as well be from Bouar, in the CAR, or from Libreville, Gabon, where the French Army has bases [words indistinct] could be carrying military equipment.

The arrival of the two French aircraft, observers said in Paris, comes at a time when the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of Goukouni Oueddei has stated that its troops have recaptured Oum Chalouba and Kalait in the eastern part of the country.

Libyan Jets Bomb Kalait, Other Areas

AB041250 Paris AFP in English 1203 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Ndjamena, Aug. 4 (AFP) — Libyan jets have bombed the towns of Kalait and Oum Chalouba, more than 350 km (220 miles) south-east of the beleaguered town of Faya-Largeau in northern Chad, officials said here today. The first raids on these two new targets took place yesterday and the attacks were resumed early today, they said.

Information Minister Sumaila Mahamat said the attacks had "caused some damage, but we have tajen appropriate measures".

Kalait and Oum Chalouba are on the route to eastern Chad, where there have been several battles in the past few weeks between President Hissein Habre's troops and the Libyan-backed army of ousted head of state Goukouni Oueddei. Mr Habre, with many of his troops, has been tied down in Faya-Largeau by Libyan air raids since he recaptured the town from the insurgents last Saturday.

Goukouni's forces held Oum Chalouba briefly early last month as he moved south towards the crossroads town of Abeche, where the tide of the latest battle turned in favour of Mr Habre. Government troops subsequently chased the insurgents back to Faya-Largeau, the first town captured in the Goukouni offensive, and drove them out towards the north after a three-hour battle at the weekend.

Paris: Faya-Largeau Attacked

LD041326 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The Libyan Air Force is continuing to bomb the palmgrove of Faya-Largeau in northern Chad, as well as two areas more than 250 km southeast of the palmgrove. This has just been announced by the Chadian authorities, who say they are taking appropriate measures.

AFP: Soviet Tanks Seen Near Faya-Largeau

NC041930 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Paris, Aug 4 (AFP) — Columns of Soviet-manufactured T62 and T72 tanks were seen yesterday evening 300 KM (200 miles) west of Faya-Largeau, which has been subject to constant bombing since Tuesday, according to reports reaching here from the Chadian capital Ndjamena. According to the reports, Libyan transport planes have also arrived at the towns of Kalait and Oum Chalouba

The information minister of the regime in Ndjamena, Sumaila Mahamat, said earlier today that bombing of Oum Chalouba, reported yesterday, was continuing this morning.

Results of GUNT Counteroffensive Reported

LD042032 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1822 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Excerpt] The military adventurism of the French-Zairean mercenary horde in the north and east of the country has been severely halted: The great counteroffensive of the ANL [National Liberation Army] has effectively produced its first results.

We are strongly entrenched from Kalait to Oum Chalouba. The revolutionary forces of the Transitional National Union Government [GUNT] of Chad caused heavy losses in men and equipment yesterday to the Zairean-mercenary forces and the puppet army during a battle between (?Arada) and Biltine. Chadian National Armed Forces members were captured. Here is the preliminary toll of the operation:

On the enemy side: 220 prisoners; 54 confirmed dead; 206 individual weapons captured; 3 antiaircraft defenses [defense contre-avions] [words indistinct], among which 1 was destroyed; 1 Toyota in good working order; 4 [words indistinct], among which 2 were destroyed; and 2 jeeps recovered. On the ANL side: 16 injured, 2 vehicles destroyed.

It is worth noting that the search for other fugitives is continuing.

'Provisional Casualty Report'

AB042115 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] From Kalait and Oum Chalouba, where they are solidly implanted, the revolutionary forces of the GUNT on Wednesday, 3 August, inflicted heavy losses in men and materiel on the Zairian and mercenary forces as well as on the puppet army during a patrol between Arada and Biltine. FAN personnel were captured. Here now is the provisional casualty report on the operation:

On the enemy side: 220 prisoners and (?59) killed, while (?406) individual arms were recovered; 3 145-mm antiaircraft missiles, 1 of which was destroyed; 10 Toyotas in good condition; 4 (?generals) were destroyed, and 2 jeeps were also recovered.

On the ANL side: 20 wounded and 2 vehicles destroyed. Searches are continuing to find other fugitives.

Meanwhile, on the battlefield, the foreign forces of intervention have been cornered. The United States not only insists that the marshal-dictator of Zaire send over a thousand more Zairian soldiers to Chad, but the Reagan administration has sent them antiaircraft missiles with American technicians to teach the mercenaries — Zairian, French, American, and Sudanese soldiers — how to handle these arms. France has also sent antiaircraft arms to the renegade clique of Ndjamena.

Bardai Denounces U.S., French 'Intervention'

AB042315 (Clandestine) Bardai Chadian National Radio in French 1800 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] The interventionist and bellicose policy of the United States and France in the civil war in Chad has created a new, extremely dangerous situation for peace and security in Africa. After the strange consultations initiated in the past few days by the U.S. Administration with certain countries, especially France and certain Western and African capitals, new criminal decisions were made against the independence and freedom of the Chadian people.

New airlifts were established between Paris and Ndjamena and between Washington and Ndjamena. New U.S. and French weapons were delivered to the Zairian imperialist intervention forces and the Western mercenaries in the ranks of the puppet army. The French-U.S. maneuver has thus come to light.

Under the demagogic pretense of imaginary air raids carried out by Libya, the United States and France have again embarked on another operation to save their hard-pressed proteges. For the dictatorial U.S. Administration and its Zionist ally, Chad will serve as a base for launching their destabilization acts against the Libyan Jamahiriyah, whose only crime is its support for the interests of Arab and African nations.

Some Arab countries, including Kuwait, that have seen through the U.S.-Zionist strategy did not fail to stigmatize the worrying aspect of that shady game in progress, as well as the flagrant complicity of France in the anti-Chad and anti-Arab conspiracy. The French Government has stooped so low as to agree to implement the (?reactionary) policy of the White House. This spot on the knightly image of France is in contrast to the glory era of that self-assertive nation which has, unfortunately, been prostituted by a great French statesman, an illustrious man who had often denounced U.S. imperialism, such as the intervention in Vietnam. Now what we witness is the contrary. France's policy is subordinate to that of the United States.

In addition, Washington has another agent to spread its policy in Africa, Mobutu Sese C'est Trop [distortion of Seko] (?who works out) his diplomacy (?at the expense) of the Chadian and Zairian peoples.

Meanwhile, at the Security Council meeting, where French-U.S. imperialism suffered another setback, the Zairian delegate carried the imposture to the point of stating that the dispatch of Zairian aggression forces to Chad was approved by the pan-African organization. This (?deceitful) statement is truly defamatory toward the OAU and deserves the appropriate response from the African supreme body. Also, many questions can be asked. The same Zairian delegate had stated that his country's aggression troops were not instructed to intervene in the civil war in Chad. Is anything more deceitful than this?

As a matter of fact, as the first representative of the CIA in central Africa, Mobutu Sese C'est Trop indicated himself that the Zairian troops were placed under the command of the so-called boss in Ndjamena. Did he not say that the Zairian soldiers had not gone to Chad on a picnic?

Whatever the case may be, one thing seems certain: The anti-Chadian conspiracy designed in Cancun is gaining precise outlines. In using Zaire's dicatorial and facist regime as an antenna for the CIA and Zionists, in training and overarming their strawmen, the French-U.S. imperialists have revealed their objectives on our soil. Paris and Washington — especially Washington — want to establish a strategic base on Chadian territory to harm the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. They are using every means to (?sabotage) the Libyan political experience [words indistinct]. Although the appeal for the cease-fire and national reconciliation made by the OAU was destined more to the reactionary hordes, they have rejected these resolutions adopted by the OAU ad hoc committee and have also attacked the positions of the National Liberation Army, as we all know.

GHANA

Sixteen Given Death Sentences for 19 June Coup

AB042145 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The public tribunal today sentenced 16 persons to death by firing squard after finding them guilty of preparing and endeavoring to overthrow the Provisional National Defense Council government on 19 June this year. They are Corporal Edward Osei, Evans Safo, Safahene Obeng, Corporal Idrisu Addae, Corporal Adabuda, Corporal Eric Eshun, Lance Corporal Halidu Gyima, and Corporal Tabril. The rest are Lieutenant Colonel Ekow Denis, Sergeant Idrisu Malick, Corporal Takyi Adom Gomur, Corporal Baba Kankani, Lieutenant Colonel Alidu Koya, Private Nimo, Corporal Braimah, and Twimfa Djabaah.

The tribunal also sentenced A.S.K. William Oda to 10 years imprisonment with hard labor on the grounds that he did not play a major role in the coup attempt. Four persons were acquitted and discharged due to doubtful and uncorroborated evidence. They are Corporal Batule, Corporal Akadigah, Corporal Adam Sarfo, and Corporal Imoru Annobil. Of the 17 convicted persons, only 3 persons have been appearing before the tribunal. They pleaded not guilty. The rest were tried in their absence. Some of them had already been convicted for their role in the 23 November abortive coup last year.

Before sentence was passed, the tribunal observed that the effects of coup d'etats on the country's economy cannot be overemphasized. It said not only do they divert attention from national construction to that of security, but they also mar the country's international relations. The tribunal said it is time Ghanaians realize this and desist from (?plotting) coups for personal gains. The tribunal said that the plotters had no other motives but to sponsor their own selfishness. It said, though those involved could best be given life sentences, the events of 19 June caused a great damage to public property and loss of innocent lives, and the plotters should be paid back in their own coin.

Press Comment on Sentences, Foreign Investment

AB041115 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Press review]

[Text] The *Ghanaian Times* today starts a series of editorials on sentences passed by public tribunals early this week on people found guilty of endeavoring to overthrow the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC]. In the view of the *Times*, the length of the trial made people to wonder whether the tribunals are any different from the ordinary courts. It notes that the tribunals passed no more than sentences of imprisonment on those convicted and points out that soldiers who agreed to go to such lengths of using weapons of violence against the revolution cannot be treated as if they are children misled to do something they did not think harmful.

If they had succeeded in their aim, the paper continues, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings and his PNDC colleagues would surely be dead by now and many revolutionary cadres and activists would have been in all kinds of danger and the revolutionary process would have been reversed. In the light of this, the *Times* asks whether this is the revolutionary justice for which the public tribunals were set up? It recalls that even prerevolutionary tribunals did not hesitate to pass death sentences on those they convicted even when the evidence of the plot was very weak. But the *Times* is at a loss as to what had happened when mortars and Kalashnikov rifles have been used, arms, and ammunition stolen, and persons injured in a plot to overthrow the PNDC.

The *People's Daily Graphic* says the country's vast resources including oil, gas, and fresh fish processing are still unharnessed because of lack of capital and expertise. It observes that all over Africa, vast resources abound while the vast majority of the people are poverty-striken. The question over the years has been whether African countries should give out these resources for peanuts in the hope that the crumbs from the masters' tables may be fed on by those starving or whether the resources should be left until such time that Africans themselves develop their own technology and pool their resources to fund the exploitation of such resources.

The *Graphic* makes it clear that African countries which took the first option have regretted ever doing so; and the second choice does not hold any useful prospects as manpower resources have failed to take cognizance of the need to develop a suitable technology. The paper is of the view that the best option now is for those who have the resources and those with the knowledge and fund to seek partnerships. Though such partnerships have in most cases not been beneficial, the *Graphic* hopes that now that attempts are being made to rectify what it describes as giveaway agreements, prospects are good. The *Graphic* says Ghana is no exception and any investor who comes with this view of mutual benefit stands a better chance of enjoying the country's renowned hospitality and a good stay.

NIGERIA

New Fedeco Election Guidelines Reported

AB042040 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The Federal Electoral Commission, Fedeco, today in Lagos gave further guidelines for elections which begin on Saturday. Correspondent Telu Ilaisha reports:

[Begin recording] [Ilaisha] The director, political and research, [as heard] Mr Anthony Iriya, told the journalists that the commission had taken every precaution to avoid election malpractices. He said apart from the decision already taken on votes cast, which would be done on the spot, Fedeco has provided a polling zone for each constituency where votes will be collected. He said no results will be released unless they were proved correct by the commission.

Mr Iriya stated that Fedeco would be involved in [word indistinct] counting to ensure that the results were not falsified. Explaining the processing of the results, Mr Iriya said results [words indistinct] will be set aside by the assistant returning officer who would hand it over to the deputy returning officer for onward transmission to Lagos. There the commission would rely on three channels to transmit the results to Lagos. According to him, the results would be transmitted by voice, and in print. Mr Iriya also commented on the personnel recruited by the Fedeco.

[Iriya] The guidelines for the employment of personnel clearly indicates that persons to be appointed electoral officers must be those who are known for their probity and integrity, who are not associated with any political party, and who show no tendency of partiality or partisanism. These are the guidelines on which we based our selection of personnel. Obviously, in one or two cases we might not have the [word indistinct], and because of this we usually screen everybody that is to be appointed. I am sure you will think that is not possible when in a place like Kano, for instance, for just a returning officer they had to look for 15,000 persons — 15,000 persons who are authorized, are known for their probity and integrity, who have no [word indistinct], who are not partisan in their political attitude and behavior. And so these are some of the problems which have faced the commission in the selection of personnel. [passage indistinct]

[Ilaisha] Mr Iriya put the figure of the personnel at about 1 million for the whole federation. In addition, Mr Iriya said that the commission had constructed about 161,000 polling stations which were located in public units and specially constructed polling booths. He said the commission had completely avoided using private buildings for polling centers.

On the pattern of voting, Mr Iriya explained that voting is to be between 0600 and 1700 GMT. Pleading with voters to come out as early as possible, Mr Iriya said that voters are expected to vote at the center in which they were registered.

A reporter later asked whether [words indistinct] in Abuja since there has been no formal proclamation by the president and subsequent approval by the National Assembly. Mr Iriya described the question as hypothetical, but later said the Fedeco chairman has cleared the air on this. According to him, Abuja is a senatorial district and would also have a credit for the house of representation. On all the other elections for instance, the House of Assembly and [word indistinct] alone will be completed. Mr Iriya said that the question should be referred to the chairman. [end recording]

Fraudulent Voter I.D. Cards Discovered in Kaduna

AB042030 Kaduna Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Over 300,000 fake voters' cards have been discovered from party supporters in Kaduna state. The governor, Alhaji Abba Musa Rimi, disclosed this today when the Fedeco [Federal Electoral Commission] commissioner in the state, Alhaji (Muhamadu Neshabari Gomel) called on him in his office. The governor, who displayed the cards, explained that they were given out by some political parties to their supporters who in turn surrendered them to him after they had decamped [as heard] into the Nigeria People's Party during his campaign tour. Responding, the Fedeco commissioner reassured the governor that the commission had made adequate arrangement to prevent a voter from voting twice.

40,000 Tons of Crude Oil To Be Sold to Ghana

AB050845 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Nigeria is to sell 40,000 tons of crude oil to Ghana. The sale, which will be on a 90-day credit basis, is to help ease fuel shortage in that country. The Ghanaian fuel and power secretary, Appiah Korang, said oil shipments are expected by the middle of this month.

UPPER VOLTA

Former Prime Minister Ousts Ouedraogo in Coup

Sankara Address to Nation

AB050135 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0100 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Captain Thomas Sankara's address to the "people of Upper Volta" in Ouagadougou on 5 August — live or recorded]

[Text] People of Upper Volta, today again, soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers of the national Army and paramilitary forces have been obliged to intervene in the running of the affairs of the state in order to give back to our country its independence and its freedom, and to our people their dignity. As a matter of fact, the patriotic and progressive objectives which led to the advent of the People's Salvation Council [CSP] on 7 November 1982 were betrayed on 17 May 1983, that is, only 6 months later by individuals who are fiercecly opposed to the interests of the Upper Voltan people and to their aspirations for democracy and freedom. Those individuals — you know them. They have fraudulently penetrated the history of our people and have acquired a shady image, first of all through their double-standard policy, then through their overt alliance with all conservative, reactionary forces who can do nothing but serve the interests of the enemies of the people, the interests of foreign domination and neocolonialism.

Today, on 4 August 1983, soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers of all armies and all units have been prompted by a patriotic motive to sweep away the unpopular regime, the regime of submission and humiliation set up since 17 May 1983 by Major Dr Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo under the wing of Colonel Gabriel Somet-Yorian and his handimen. Today, 4 August 1983, patiotic and progressive soldiers, noncommissioned officers, and officers have through their action cleansed the pride of our people and of their Army and given back their dignity to the Upper Voltan people and their Army, thus allowing them to secure again the consideration and respect which all both in Upper Volta and abroad showed to them from 7 November 1982 to 17 May 1983.

To achieve these goals of honors, dignity, true independence and progress for Upper Volta and its people, the current movement of the Upper Voltan Armed Forces, which have learned bitter lessons from the experience of the CSP, set up today 4 August 1983 the National Council of the Revolution, CNR, which henceforth assumes the state functions, and concurrently puts an end to the regime of the ghostly CSP of Maj Dr Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo,who in fact had already dissolved it.

People of Upper Volta, the CNR appeals to each Upper Voltan, both men and women, young and old people, to mobilize themselves and to be vigilant in order to give the council active support. The CNR invites the Upper Voltan people to set up committees to defend the revolution and participate in the great patriotic struggle of the CNR, and prevent the internal and external enemies from harming our people. It goes without saying that the political parties are disbanded.

On the international front, the CNR proclaims its commitment to abide by the agreements between our country and other states. It also maintains our country's membership to regional, continental, and internatinational organizations. The CNR is directed against no country, no state, and no people. It proclaims its solidarity with all people as well as its desire to live in peace and friendship with all countries, notably with all neighbors of Upper Volta.

The fundamental justification and the first objective of the CNR is the defense of the interests of Upper Voltan people, and the realization of their deep aspirations for peace, freedom, true independence, economic and social progress. People of Upper Volta, move all forward with the CNR in the great patriotic combat for a glorious future for our people. Our fatherland or death. We will overcome. Long live the Upper Voltan people. Long live the CNR.

'Revolutionary Fighters' Message

AB050415 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0330 GMT 5 Aug 83

["Message from the fighters for the revolution"]

[Text] Here is a message from revolutionary fighters, a message which has in principle been distributed to all garrisons. We will read it to those who have not received it:

Comrades agents of the national police, agents of forestry and water resources, artillerymen, Air Force men, mounted guardsmen, CRS [investigation and security unit], republican guards, gendarmes, firemen, soldiers: In response to the legitimate, profound aspirations expressed by our broad masses, we took to our arms today, 4 August 1983, to check the reactionary and fascist population who wanted to assassinate democracy, freedom, anti-imperialist impulse, and to hamper the process of mental liberation of the Upper Voltan man and woman from all forms of bondage.

Assisted by a clique of adventurers — true social evils comprising a few irresponsible military and paramilitary personnel — the regime of Gabriel Somet-Yorian and Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo was repeating its slaps in the faces of Upper Voltan people, betraying their interests and making our people the slaves of foreign powers. Our determination to topple that obnoxious regime prompted us to use force, the only language those bandits can understand. We do not at all blame honest and patriotic citizens, but only those responsible for the crimes perpetrated against the nation. The time has come for everyone to make a responsible, courageous choice: either one is on the side of the people or against the people. If you are against the people, all the worse for you. You will have to face the imposing force which we have deployed, including powerful weapons. If you are on the side of the people, comrade military or paramilitary personnel, you should therefore join the revolutionary fighters with your arms.

Reject the suicidal adventure and bloodshed among Upper Voltans into which some stateless and corrupt chiefs will undoubtedly lead you. Arrest these chiefs who have always deceived us. You have no right to expose your life to danger for those who exploit you and maintain your families in miserable and unjust conditions. The victory is for the people. Long live the revolution.

[Signed] Revolutionary Fighters

Message to Military Personnel

AB050235 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0215 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Communique No 3 issued in Ouagadougou on 5 August by the National Council of the Revolution]

[Text] Officers, noncommissioned officers, rank and files in all garrisons of Upper Volta: A tiny minority of corrupt chiefs and other officer bandits are said to have tried to lead you into mistakes and to prevent you from joining the victorious revolution. The National Council of the Revolution asks you to neutralize these adventurers immediately and to wait for precise instructions which will be sent to you in the next few hours for the safeguarding of our fatherland's supreme interests. The victory is for the people.

CNR in 'Full Control'

AB050250 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0232 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Communique No 4 issued in Ouagadougou by the National Council of the Revolution on 5 August 1983]

[Text] The National Council of the Revolution [CNR] confirms that it has full control of the situation and that resistance from isolated elements has come completely to an end in the capital, which is perfectly calm. All the leading officials of the puppet regime have been overcome or are now on the run. The CNR asks each Upper Voltan — men, women, and children — to redouble his vigilance in order to cope with any external threat and provocation likely to threaten the revolution.

[Signed] The National Council of the Revolution. Victory for the people.

Warning on 'Enemies'

AB050305 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0143 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Announcement]

[Text] People of Upper Volta, we invite you to celebrate the future of the revolution on 5 August in rejoicings. But do not forget that the internal and external enemies of our people have not laid down arms. You must therefore be vigilant and redouble attention in order not to yield to gratuitous provocation.

Border Closure Announced

AB050115 [Editorial Report] Ouagadougou Domestic Service at 0100 GMT on 5 August carries martial music interrupted by an identified announcer who issues "Press Communique No 5" which says: "The National Council of the Revolution has decided on the immediate closure of all the borders of Upper Volta until further notice." The communique is repeated and the announcer continues: "All agents of public order forces, particularly customs officers, agents of the police, and national gendarms, are requested to scrupulously see to the observance of the present decision that is applicable to all. Victory belongs to the people, the National Council of the Revolution."

The station repeats the communique in local languages. Martial music continues. At 0115 GMT the announcer interrupts martial music to say: "You are listening to Radio Ouagadougou. It is 0115 GMT. People of Upper Volta, Captain Thomas Sankara is speaking to you.

Call for Public Celebration

AB050320 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0300 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Announcement]

[Text] Tomorrow morning the streets of Ouagadougou, Bobo Dioulasso, Koudougou, Ouaguiya — tomorrow morning, the streets of all our cities and rural villages — will be crowded with the Upper Voltan people, who will come out to celebrate their big day, the day of the advent of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR]. Tomorrow morning, you, populace of the capital and other cities, come out into the streets. Come out to support the CNR, your council, that has come to defend the true interests of your nation, a national council for a revolution which defends the veritable interests of all the people. United, the people will overcome.

'Demonstration of Support' Scheduled

AB050600 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0540 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Announcement]

[Text] This is simply to bring you good news because we were talking to you last night about a curfew: Concerning curfew hours, it is lifted from 0530, which means people can right now begin to prepare to go to the 3 January Square for the great march to the office of the president. So the curfew has been lifted for more than 10 minutes now. There is no more curfew and everybody can take part in the great demonstration of support for the National Revolutionary Council.

Holiday Declared

AB050640 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0535 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Announcement]

[Text] Here is good news: In order to enable the people to fully take part in the popular activities organized to welcome the 4 August 1983 revolution, the National Revolutionary Council has decreed that 5 August 1983, that is today, shall be a public holiday throughout Upper Volta.

'Revolutionary Request Program'

AB050700 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0535 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Announcement]

[Text] People of Upper Volta, a new era has come with the advent of the National Revolutionary Council [CNR] on 4 August 1983. It is the era of true independence of the Upper Voltan people. People of Upper Volta, take part in the revolutionary request program which will be directly transmitted by the national radio beginning at 1100. This revolutionary request program will give you the opportunity to fully express your satisfaction and your support for the CNR. Call the famous telephone number 350-67. Long live the revolution. Victory belongs to the people.

Ouedraogo Reportedly Arrested

AB050840 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 0745 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] There has been a coup in Upper Volta. This occurred last night and was carried out by Captain Thomas Sankara, former prime minister and former member of the People's Salvation Council, CSP. He was dismissed from power on 17 May this year. Capt Thomas Sankara, thrown into jail and later released upon the demand of paratroopers of the Po garrison, has, since his release, been under house arrest, until he succeeded in his coup yesterday. The head of state, Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, has been arrested, a National Revolutionary Council has been set up, and it is said that this council is in control of the situation. For more details, here is a correspondent's report from Ouagadougou:

[Begin unidentified correspondent recording] A National Revolutionary Council, CNR, has seized power in Upper Volta. The situation is entirely in the hands of the coup plotters. Reliable sources of the National Revolutionary Council state that President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo has been arrested, but Colonel Thomas Gabriel Somet-Yorian is among the personalities on the

run. Contrary to what some news agencies have said, there is an absolute calm in Ouagadougou, the capital, where people were surprised by the coup. People are going about their normal business without any anxiety. Officially, or at least according to reliable sources of the CNR, the coup claimed only two victims. There was resistance, it seems, at the gendarmery camp as well as among republican guards at the presidency of the republic.

A statement was broadcast by Capt Thomas Sankara on behalf of the CNR. The CNR says the CSP was betrayed on 17 May with the arrest of Capt Thomas Sankara. [end recording]

This new coup in Upper Volta brings to four the number of coups since the country became independent. Maurice Yameogo, first president of Upper Volta, was overthrown by General Sangoule Laminzana, who was later dismissed from power by Colonel Saye Zerbo. The latter was driven out in turn by Maj Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, who has just met a similar fate, by courtesy of Capt Thomas Sankara, the new strong man of Ouagadougou. The situation, it seems, is calm throughout the country today, which is the 23d anniversary of the country's independence.

Sankara on Ouedraogo Arrest

AB051030 Paris AFP in French 1001 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 5 Aug (AFP) — Captain Thomas Sankara, who took over power in Upper Volta on Thursday night and Friday morning told an AFP correspondent in Ouagadougou on Friday morning that "he has the situation perfectly under control throughout the country."

The captain indicated that the former head of state, Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, was in his own home, "guarded by soldiers for his safety. We insist on treating him humanely," he added. He stated that "no special measures had been taken against personalities in the People's Salvation Council [CSP] regime, and no arrests have been made for the moment."

The new strong man of Upper Volta, dressed in camouflage uniform of commando parachutists who conducted the military operation in the night in the Upper Volta capital, was accompanied by Major Jean-Baptiste Lingani, former secretary general of the CSP permanent secretariat, which came to power from 7 November 1982 to 4 August 1983. Mr Sankara has set up his headquarters in a villa of the Entente Council.

Casualities Reported

AB050945 Paris AFP in English 0937 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, Aug. 5 (AFP) — At least five people died in last night's apparently successful coup against Upper Voltan leader Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, reliable sources at the Yalgadogo Ouedraogo Hospital said today. The dead were two soldiers and three civilians.

Six French nationals, including a four-year-old child, were among the 15 people known to have been wounded in the fighting, which followed the coup by former Prime Minister Thomas Sankara. The French casualties were returning from a restaurant to their home near Major Ouedraogo's residence when they were hit by bursts from automatic weapons.

Clashes Near U.S. Embassy

PA050127 Paris AFP in Spanish 0104 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Abidjan, 5 Aug (AFP) — Diplomatic sources contacted tonight in Abidjan by AFP have reported that violent clashes were taking place at 0000 GMT in the streets of some parts of Ougadougou, after the coup attempt against President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo. According to the sources, the clashes are primarily taking place in the La Rotonda neighborhood, near the presidency of the republic's police garrison, as well as in the area near the U.S. Embassy.

The fighting began at 2130 GMT. Automatic weapons fire was heard over the telephone during calls to Ougadougou tonight.

Diplomatic sources in Abidjan also confirmed that a National Council of the Revolution tried to assume power by overthrowing President Ouedraogo and that it controls the radio stations.

Ouagadougou Reported Calm

AB051125 Paris AFP in French 1054 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Ouagadougou, 5 August (AFP) — Calm reigned early on Friday morning in Ouagadougou, capital of Upper Volta, following the coup d'etat carried out by Captain Thomas Sankara at the head of a National Council of the Revolution (CNR) made up of militarymen.

The inhabitants of the capital are going about their normal occupations and [words indistinct] the day of 5 August, which marks the anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence in 1960, has been declared a public holiday throughout the territory to enable the Upper Voltans, according to a CNR communique, to demonstrate their support for the new regime.

However, large groups of armed soldiers are stationed in front of former President Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo's residence, the national radio station, the central post office, the presidency,and near the Joint Services Regiment (RIA) Headquarters, several kilometers south of the capital. It seems that clashes took place there during the night.

The soldiers at their posts answer the greetings of the on-lookers passing before them by raising their left fist.

Early in the morning, hundreds of young men on bicyles and motorcycles escorted Capt Sankara from the residence of Mr Ouedraogo — to whom he had just paid a visit — to the CNR command post shouting: "Long live the revolution!" Long live Sankara!"

Ouedraogo 4 August National Day Address
AB042025 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Address by Upper Voltan President Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo on the eve of national day, 4 August, in Ouagadougou — live or recorded]

[Text] People of Upper Volta: The commemoration of the 5 August 1960 anniversary brings us each year to the same question: Have we succeeded in achieving, if not all, at least our fundamental, common, and legitimate desires of this era? It is not easy to give a categorical and final answer to this question. Like everyone else, I have noted that what has been accomplished since 7 November is, like any human experience, made up of positive achivements and inadequacies that may objectively be satisfactory as well as unsatisfactory.

I do not want to dwell on the past. With everything that we have all experienced, and with what I have said in my past statements, I think we all have enough to think about and that we will be able, after a critical, clear, and impartial analysis, to learn from this past, each one for his own good, so that we can from now on give our country a chance.

I have, therefore, chosen to talk to you about the future. To face this future with luck on our side, we must obviously resolve the problems of the present. This has not been neglected by the government. I will, therefore, spare you the social and economic measures that are currently under study despite an economic crisis that is particularly severe and has greatly affected our country.

There will be a period that will undoubtedly be long and painful, of adapting, changing, and innovating our economic structures according to the new technical and intellectual abilities. This transitional period always entails human (?uncertainity) that is more or less considerable, and no society has ever been able to avoid it. By going back to the history of the industrial revolutions of the past century, we would realize the gravity of the crisis that all the big industrial countries are facing now. That is why we should avoid getting discouraged too quickly because this or that does not still work perfectly well. Criticism, which is necessary for our common national action, should not extend so far as denigrating ourselves or becoming satisfied with false prophets. We must rather try to pity ourselves when we compare ourselves to others and especially try to do less harm than others.

On the industrial development scene, the activities of our industrial enterprises genrally were marked by a considerable recession in the last 3 years. This recession, inherent in the economic crisis that has been raging since the beginning of this decade, seems to have seriously hampered our industrial development efforts to such an extent that many enterprises, notwithstanding the many state grants, still experience many difficulties. Some of them were declared bankrupt, while some of them were forced to reduce the number of their personnel if their activities were not to grind to a halt. This resulted in many employees losing their jobs and the state revenue loss increased.

This situation constitutes a major concern to the People's Salvation Council [CSP] and its government which envisages in the near future adopting a certain number of corrective measures likely to give a new impetus to industrial activities. These measures include among others the revision of the code of investments, and the streamlining of the domestic and external financial system.

Concerning trade, we have observed that the foreign trade sector has been affected by the world crisis, which also affects our country. Also, lessons learned from the negative results of the recent Belgrade conference can only encourage the search for ways and means to improve our trade.

It has been decided that the whole import and export system will be revised according to the following parameters: changing the judicial and institutional framework of our foreign trade with the signing of regional agreements and expanding cooperation with the EEC, which has admitted new members; diversifying our suppliers by opening up to nontraditional markets such as China, Japan, Korea, and the USSR; and correcting the disparity between what is practiced and the prevailing laws. On the other hand, tough measures are envisaged to preserve our industries by eradicating fraud and any form of corruption. The modulation of efforts by our the public sector is aimed at facing this situation which is difficult for all. However, we must hope that a general economic revival will contribute to the success of these measures which can only be regarded as cyclical and timely.

In such a crisis, social and cultural organizations are also affected. It is their very existence that is threatened. I want to pay tribute to the interest they have shown and to the responsibilities they have assumed on being faced with what was achievable and what could not be achieved. The continuing drop in purchasing power, the reduction in the number of workers, and the resulting human tragedies necessitate the rejection of any nationalistic attitude. Above all, we have to look for national peace and solidarity in accordance with the means at our disposal.

The government has examined the list of complaints from our social and professional organization, and it has, therefore, decided to meet, in accordance with our limited resources, some of the legitimate demands of workers. The desire of the government to find just solutions to the problems of our working class is profound and sincere, and by engaging in serious dialogue we are convinced that we can together gradually bring about an era of prosperity and social justice.

There are problems indeed and certainly grave ones. There is no magic formula to overcome them. And the solutions will not be found in an atmosphere of insidious civil war, parochial wrangling, and dogmatic conflicts. Each individual, wherever he is, must face his responsiblites. The cadres especially, must find their rightful place in society and become aware of the paramount role they have to play in the qualitative and quantitative change that we all desire for our country. Their action must be carried out freely, loyally for the well being of their nation. Competence and loyality are and should remain the only criteria for reward and promotion.

The pledge undertaken by the CSP to the entire nation included two fundamental sections, which although they may be displeasing to disparagers, remain and should be respected by all. The first task that the CSP assigned itself was to bring about a new political consciousness, a new civic attitude to all Upper Voltans who must at all levels begin to worship well accomplished work and social justice by eradicating from their daily habits idleness and any form of wrongdoing. This change in our mentalities is very tedious, but we have to pay this price to prove to ourselves that we are worthy people with our own personality, and that we deserve the respect and esteem of all other peoples of the world.

This means that our firm, legitimate desire to win the true independence for our people cannot be realized through lyric speeches or the production of scientific and erudite books on Upper Volta. We must be tolerant and humble and make all the necessary sacrifices for the construction of our fatherland, which comes before everything and everyone — even before messiahs. In this connection, the next months will be marked by the establishment of democratic institutions, which is the second objective the CSP fixed for itself. Everyone must understand that, in this case too, this will not be implemented by means of a magic wand. Willingly or unwillingly, one must submit himself to the austerity measures, the indispensable social justice, rigor, and honesty in the management of state affairs, which will make our public understand the need for joint efforts.

In this connection, it can never be overemphasized that all those who have chosen to lead public opinion should become aware of the historic significance of that new start. One political aspect will no longer be justified in society. It will be ill advised to embark on rearguard maneuvers in the face of the younger generation, which has new values and wants to translate them into reality. What may have been true 20 years ago is no longer certain to be true today.

In a society confronted with technological needs and illiteracy, there are real dangers of misunderstanding and trouble. It is up to the various age groups to forget their short-term selfish interests in order to join efforts to find the best formula for a transition that will not be traumatic. In this connection, our traditions of solidarity, tolerance, intelligence, and goodness can lead us. We must, therefore, demonstrate intelligence and broadmindedness as well as generosity in our attempts to solve our many problems. We must absolutely take into consideration the world of which we are an integral part. We will then understand that if Upper Volta is not a paradise, it is not a hell either — at least as long as we continue to entertain our hopes and as long as we do not attempt to look somewhere else — rather than at home — for the essence of our dignity and progress. But above all, we must continue to hail this anniversary day when Upper Volta assumed its responsibility as a sovereign nation, which let us fully assume our fate. Long live Upper Volta.

ANGOLA

Sao Tome Leader Departs After Stop in Luanda

MB050706 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] After staying in our country for several hours in transit to the Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, President Manuel Pinto da Costa left Luanda yesterday. The head of state of Sao Tome and Principe made a stopover in Angola on return home from a friendly visit lasting several days to the People's Republic of China. He was accompanied by the ministers of foreign affairs, industry, commerce, education, and health.

Algerian Foreign Minister Departs Luanda

MB050756 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Algerian foreign minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi left Luanda last evening for home after a 4-day official visit to the People's Republic of Angola. Speaking to the press at the 4 February International Airport shortly before his departure, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi said that during his stay in Angola, he had the opportunity to deepen the harmony which has always existed between our two countries with the foreign minister, Comrade Paulo Jorge, with whom [words indistinct]. He also said that his stay in the People's Republic of Angola enabled him to exchange views on the situation in Africa, particularly Chad and Namibia.

On cooperation relations between Angola and Algeria, the foreign minister pointed out that issues connected with the development of commercial exhchange were discussed in the meetings he held yesterday with the ministers of planning, Comrade Lopo do Nascimento, and foreign trade, Ismael Martins. According to his statement, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, who is also a member of the Political Bureau of the National Liberation Front party, was received by the Party Central Committee for Organization, Comrade Lucio Lara, and the minister of provincial coordination, Comrade Evaristu Domingos Kimba, and drew up with the former new prospects for cooperation in the field of information.

To conclude, the Algerian official expressed his country's solidarity with the Angolan people who are fighting to reconstruct and defend the country against aggressors. It is worth noting that during his stay in Angola, Taleb Ibrahimi was received in audience by the president of the party and the republic, Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and visited the Huila Province, where he was briefed by local civilian and military authorities on the military situation in Angola created by the aggressive South African regime.

BOTSWANA

Foreign Minister Comments on U.S. Policy

MB041650 Gaborone Botswana Daily News in English 25 Jul 83 p 2

[Excerpt] Gaborone, July 20: Southern Africa was steadily becoming a focal point for super-power rivalry, the minister of external affairs, Mr Archie Mogwe said here recently. Mr Mogwe, who was addressing Botswana's heads of diplomatic missions who are currently meeting here, said: "Since the Reagan administration took office two and a half years ago, the United States has increasingly closed ranks with Pretoria." He said it would appear that in the process of building the policy of 'constructive engagement' the South Africans were now able to preach to an attentive America when it comes to the so-called the communist grand design for southern Africa.

"It is in this light that Americans and now South Africans demand a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola as a precondition for Namibian independence even though the UN Security Council Resolution No 435 on the independence of Namibia is silent on the presence of the Cuban troops in Angola." According to Mr Mogwe, South Africa and the U.S. had no problems with Resolution 435 when it was passed by the Security Council in 1978. Progress towards the independence of Namibia has been hampered by the introduction of issues that are extraneous to the Namibian problem — the question of Cuban troops in Angola, he said.

On destabilisation of southern Africa by South Africa, Mr Mogwe pointed out that the concept of destabilisation was a relatively new one in the political jargon of the region. "It implies a general harassment of the neighbouring states by South Africa either directly or by proxy," he stated. He added that this harassment had included these of South Africa defence troops to occupy southern Angola, the support of UNITA rebels against Angola, support for dissidents in Zimbabwe, support for the Mozambique National Resistance Movement bandits and the so-called hot pursuit or pre-emptive strikes against Lesotho and Mozambique.

The minister further said that Botswana, Swaziland and Zambia also received threats of similar attacks for giving refuge to those who flee from the brutalities of apartheid. "Refugee establishments are equated with guerrilla bases, a pretext for unprovoked attacks against neighbouring states. States in the region are accused of refusing to sign a non-aggression pact with South Africa."

Although Mr Mogwe said Botswana had not yet suffered any direct military attacks by the South Africans, he stated that there was no guarantee that "we shall not be attacked since the mere

presence of refugees in a country qualifies a country for an invasion from South Africa these days."

LESOTHO

Blast Reportedly Near Prime Minister's Car

MB050847 Johannesburg Rand Daily Mail in English 5 Aug 83 p 1

[By Mike Pitso and Norman Chandler]

[Text] Maseru — Lesotho's prime minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, narrowly escaped death yesterday when a vehicle packed with explosives detonated eight minutes after his official car had passed by the spot in central Maseru. The car, the make of which has not yet been determined, had been parked on a vacant building site in Constitution Road, just off the main business area of Maseru. The prime minister was on his way to lunch at his residence.

Lesotho Government officials said last night they were "quite convinced" that the car bomb had been planted to assassinate the prime minister, although no official confirmation of this view could be obtained. No one was killed or injured in the blast, although a number of passers-by in Kingsway, the city's main street, were treated for shock at Queen Elizabeth II Hospital. The Lesotho Government had by late last night not issued a statement on the incident, but it is known that a Cabinet meeting took place yesterday afternoon.

Last year, an attempt was made to assassinate Chief Jonathan, who has led Lesotho for 13 years since the abortive 1970 general election. An armed gang infiltrated his country estate in the Berea district, but they were beaten off by members of the Lesotho Para-Military Unit.

Also last year, a Lesotho Cabinet minister, Mr M. Rampeta, the minister of works, was assassinated when terrorists opened fire on his official car. Another minister, Chief Peete Peete, the minister of agriculture, narrowly escaped death some months ago when his official car was fired upon. The assassins killed the chief's mother and a bodyguard.

Yesterday's explosion — which took place at 12:40 pm — shattered windows over a wide area, including businesses facing on to the main street, Kingsway. It also damaged the buildings housing the Departments of Education and Interior and the Victoria Hotel. Windows of the New Palace Chinese restaurant, in the new LNDC shopping centre, were blown in by the blast. The Lancers Inn bottle store, some distance from the blast scene, was also damaged. Pieces of the car were blown over a wide area.

Lesotho police said last night it was believed that the car had had South African registration plates. They cordoned off the area and have embarked on a major investigation.

This is the first time a bomb has exploded during daylight hours since the Lesotho Liberation Army, military wing of the opposition Basotholand Congress Party, began a campaign of bombings in Lesotho three years ago. It is also the first car bomb to be detonated in Lesotho. Other attacks in the country have been directed at hotels, bridges, politicians, police barracks, powerlines and fuel dumps.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Reviews Armed Forces in Quelimane

MB050731 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] In Quelimane, Zambezia Province, President Samora Machel worked with the Armed Forces yesterday morning and the police force in the afternoon. The Mozambique supreme leader has been visiting the province since 3 August within the framework of the promise he made at a rally in June to introduce Mario Machungo, a member of the Political Bureau, as the new leader of the province.

SOUTH AFRICA

P.W. Botha To Visit Land Claimed by Lebowa

MB041835 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1800 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Prime Minister Pieter Botha is to visit a disputed area. The area, Mutse, is scheduled for incorporation into KwaNdebele. Botha held talks this week with Lebowa leaders. Lebowa Chief Minister Cedric Phatudi says Botha will talk to community representatives and be able to see for himself what the situation is.

State of Emergency Declared in Ciskei

MB040912 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The Ciskeian minister of justice, Mr Tikane, has announced that anyone contravening the emergency measures enforced in the Mdansane residential area is liable to a fine of 2,000 rand or 2 years imprisonment. A state of emergency was declared in the area yesterday in the wake of numerous incidents of unrest. The emergency measures include a curfew prohibiting anyone from being abroad without permission between 1030 and 0400. A child died of burns and two other children were critically injured when a petrol bomb exploded in a room while houses in one part of Mdansane were pelted with stones. No one was injured in the stone throwing.

5 Killed in Shooting Incidents

MB041126 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0930 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] The liaison officer of the Ciskei police, Major Ngake, says the Ciskei police are investigating the situation in Mdantsane, where a state of emergency was proclaimed last night. Emergency regulations were announced after a number of incidents in the township.

Major Ngake told our East London news office that problems were confined to Mdantsane and that in the rest of Ciskei everything was normal. He said not everyone had abided by the emergency regulations, but this could probably be ascribed to the fact that they were only announced late yesterday. On reports ng incidents last night Major Ngake said he did not want to comment because police investigations were still being conducted in the area.

The medical superintendent of the Cecelia Makinwane Hospital in Mdantsane, Dr P.E. Pistoriius says 27 people were admitted to the hospital early this morning after shooting incidents in Mdantsane during the night. Five of the patients have died and 22 are undergoing operations. He said he did not know what had given rise to the shootings.

[Johannesburg SAPA in English at 1030 GMT on 4 August 1983 reporting on events in Ciskei, adds the following: "Lines of Ciskei police and soldiers were formed up along approaches to railway stations serving Mdantsane this morning to turn back commuters who are boycotting buses to East London. Shots were heard at 4:25 am and there was sporadic shooting until 6:30 am. Ciskei's minister of justice, Mr D.M. Takane, declared a state of emergency in Mdantsane after a boycott of buses by workers who commute to Wast London, because of a 10 per cent fare increase. A 10:30 pm to 4:00 am curfew is in force, all meetings have been banned and people are not allowed to gather in groups of more than four."]

Police Reportedly Kill 15

MB041636 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1600 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] There is confusion about the death toll in shooting incidents in Mdantsane today. Commuters say as many as 15 people had been killed when police opened fire on commuters waiting to board trains at the Fort Jackson railway station this morning. They say police opened fire after the commuters refused to board buses into East London.

Ciskei police officials were unavailable for comment this afternoon. A spokesperson for the South African Allied Workers' Union in East London said he knew of nine people who have been killed and, in his words, many more have been wounded.

Earlier today the superintendent of the Cecelia Makinwane Hospital in Mdantsane, (Ian Harris), confirmed five people had been killed in shooting incidents. (Harris) said more than 20 others had been admitted to hospital with gunshot wounds.

The shooting incidents come during a bus boycott which is in its 18th day. Police are said to be forcing people to board buses at railway stations.

Shooting Deaths Confirmed

MB041816 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Ciskei police have confirmed that five people have been shot dead in Mdantsane. A statement from the Ciskei police public relations officer, G. A. Ngake, says the five were killed and more than 30 people were injured when police and train commuters clashed at two railway stations last night. The statements says, in its words, the police had to use force to protect themselves against an unprovoked attack near (Edgarton) and Mount Ruth railway stations.

The shooting incidents come during a bus boycott, which is in its 18th day. Police are said to be forcing people to board buses at railway stations. Commuters say the incidents happened this morning. They say as many as 15 people were killed.

Trade Unions Condemn Killings

MB041820 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1700 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Five major South African trade unions say today's killings in Ndantsane are brutal, barbaric, and callous. All five trade unions are very active in the area. The unions are the Food and Canning Workers Union, the South African Allied Workers Union, the General Workers Union, the National Automobile and Allied Workers Union, and the African and Allied Workers Union.

In a statement the unions say, in their words, the notorious action undertaken by the Ciskeian authorities has antagonized the whole community of Ndantsane and Duncan village. The statements goes on: The Ciskei Government claims to be democratic, but their action of driving workers to the buses by military means is the same as terrorism.

The unions have appealed to the international community to condemn the killings.

Police Detain Unionists

MB050724 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0500 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] A number of trade unionists have been detained in Ciskei. A representative of the South African Allied Workers' Union [SAANU] says members of the union have been detained during a raid on their homes last night by the combined Armed Forces of the Ciskei Army and the police. He says among those detained are local SAAWU organizer (Humphrey Maximgwana), (Wilson-Rowntree) worker officials (Godfrey Siba) and (Eric Ntonga), and (Buffalo Timbers) official (Gardner Mambushe).

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Addresses Provincial Party Congress

Appeal to Developed Nations

MB041900 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] President Kaunda today urged developed nations to remove various restrictions imposed on food and other agricultural goods from developing countries. Dr Kaunda said without this kind of trust, the agricultural economies of developing countries will not expand and will continue to be inefficient. Dr Kaunda was speaking in Solwezi, when he officially opened the northwestern provincial fourth party conference at (Majabula) site today. He said many developed countries treated developing countries as mass depots for their sophisticated products, adding that they imposed a range of tough tariffs and known tariff restrictions on exports from developing countries. Developed and developing countries need to work together with regard to fostering the transfer of technology from the developed to the developing countries.

Call for Party Efficiency

MB041909 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] President Kaunda has called on the party leadership to be efficient, disciplined, and hardworking. He said the organization of the party must be built on good administration, which entailed knowledge of the procedures of the party. The president made the call at the fourth party conference in the northwestern province at (Majabula) site in Solwezi today.

The president said the party, being a supreme body in the country, could not afford to show inefficiency. It must lead in efficiency, discipline, and hard work. It must set an example which other various institutions must follow. He directed the conference to discuss ways and means of improving the administration of the party.

Kaunda Commends Ugandan Development Efforts

MB041315 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] President Kaunda has commended Ugandans for the efforts they are making in developing their country. Dr Kaunda said last night that under dictator Idi Amin, Ugandan people suffered a lot, and the whole country was devastated and all was devalued.

The president was speaking to Ugandan Minister for Regional Cooperation Sam Tewungwa, who [word indistinct] with a special message from Ugandan President Milton Obote. He told the envoy that Zambians were proud of the achievements recorded in Uganda since the return of President Obote.

In reply, the Ugandan minister praised Zambia for the role it played in the removal of Idi Amin from Uganda.

Prime Minister Expresses Thanks to United States

MB041932 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia said in Lusaka today that Zambia owes a deep debt of gratitude to the American peoples and their government for the significant support they have given to the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia. Mr Mundia said this when he signed a 20.68 million-kwacha loan agreement and grant with the American Government at the Ministry of Finance today. Part of this figure, 17.13 million kwacha, will go towards the Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia and its production of compound fertilizer, while the rest will go to [word indistinct] a 1975 [word indistinct] as a grant for importing crude oil from the United States.

Mr Mundia, who is also finance minister, told the American Ambassador to Zambia, Mr Nicholas Platt, that the loan would greatly assist Zambia and Nitrogen Chemicals of Zambia to market the locally produced fertilizers at comparatively more competitive prices and review subsidy demands on the government budget.

Hails PRC for Assistance

MB041935 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia hailed the People's Republic of China for the vital role it was playing in Zambia's economic development. Speaking at the Cabinet office when he met the Chinese charge d'affaires, Mr (Jung Hiang) today, Mr Mundia said China has made historical and vital economic infrastructures in the country's development. Referring to the Chinese-built Chingola Maize Mill and Mulungushi Textile Mill at the bridge in the [words indistinct], Mr Mundia, who is also finance minister, said completion of these projects was vital and historical to Zambia, as they affected the lives of the Zambian people.

Meanwhile, a spokesman in the office of the prime minister has disclosed that a Chinese delegation arrived in the country this month to witness the commissioning of the projects by President Kaunda. According to the spokesman, the Chinese delegation will also discuss with the Zambian Government about the rescheduling of Zambia's debts to China.

ZIMBABWE

Parliament Postpones Vote on Nkomo's Expulsion

MB041929 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1900 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Joshua Nkomo's future in Zimbabwe's Parliament has been deferred again. Parliament has postponed for almost 2

weeks a vote on whether to expel self-exiled ZAPU opposition leader Nkomo from the lower house.

Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Minister Eddison Zvobgo is piloting a government motion to remove Nkomo for missing 21 sessions of Parliament. Zvobgo has adjourned debate to 17 August. Nkomo fled to Britain last month [as heard].

Frontline States Issue Media Communique
MB050646 Harare The Herald in English 1 Aug 83 p1

[*Herald* Reporter]

[Text] Foreign correspondents based in South Africa and those reporting to regional bureaux in that country have been banned from operating in the frontline states. In a communique issued after a two-day meeting of information ministers from the frontline states in Kadoma yesterday, the delegates noted that South Africa was used as the main "information centre about the region by international agencies and other media."

This had resulted in a distorted view and misrepresentation "of our region" and tended to give credence and credibility to Pretoria's biased view of reality in Southern Africa. "The ministers decided that foreign correspondents accredited to South Africa and those reporting to regional bureaux in South Africa will not be allowed, in principle, to work in the frontline states. They decided that correspondents banned in one frontline state are deemed banned in all of them," the communique said.

The ministers appealed to news agencies and other international media — especially African ones — to establish their regional bureaux in the independent countries of Southern Africa. They also noted that some news agencies and other international media had already established their regional bureaux in one or either of the independent countries of the region and urged the other international media to follow this example.

The meeting, also attended by Nigeria and representatives of South African liberation movements, the ANC and PAC of South Africa and SWAPO, reviewed the liberation struggle in the region "and critically analysed the grave political, economic and military situation in the region engendered by South Africa's destabilisation of the frontline states and other independent countries in the region.

"The ministers agreed to: pool their resources and maximise co-operation in gathering and disseminating information in the region; assist and coordinate with the liberation movements in the struggle against apartheid and colonialism by providing them with greater access to radio and television networks, news agencies, other media and training facilities; increase the level of co-operation among news agencies of the region in order to promote a daily exchange of news, features, photographic material and to make maximum use of the service of PANA.

"They also agreed to: encourgae co-operation in the field of broadcasting through the exchange of music, features, documentaries and co-ordinating the use of technical facilities, facilitate and synchronise the training of journalists and other media personnel of the frontline states in the various institutions that exist," said the communique.

There would also be an exchange of personnel between the various media organs in the region as a means of enhancing practical training and familarisation. The ministers, therefore, decided that heads of their information departments meet in September in Maputo "to work out modalities for the implementation of the agreed co-operation."

They agreed to co-ordinate the positions of their countries regarding the new international information and communication order within the framework of the Non-Aligned Movement, UNESCO and SADCC [Southern Africa Development Coordination Conference]. SADCC member states were urged to give priority to information and communication to SADCC projects. [sentence as published]

The ministers also agreed to meet at least once a year to review progress and co-ordinate further joint activities. The next meeting would be held in Lusaka in April next year.

Later in the afternoon the ministers attended a rally at Rimuka Stadium in Kadoma. Addressing several thousand people, the Zambian minister of information, Cde Mwika Tambatamba, said South Africa was beginning to feel "the political and revolutionary wind which began in West Africa" blowing in its direction. The wind was blowing fiercely and South Africa would not stop it.

This revolutionary wind, he said, had established a political base in West, East and North Africa, Lusaka and Harare, "and we would like to service this political base so that it is strong enough to be used by brothers fighting to gain their independence in South Africa and Namibia.

"The meeting we held here was to strengthen that political base. We are here to sympathise with our brothers in South Africa and Namibia. The unity you have shown here in Kadoma must be maintained so that the struggle in both countries will succeed," said Cde Tambatamba.

SWAPO's secretary for Information and Publicity, Cde Hidipo Hamutenya, said Zimbabwe's victory was an inspiration to the people of Namibia. SWAPO's enemy was paying a heavy penalty, both in men and materials, for its occupation of Namibia. The liberation movement would hold high the banner to fight imperialism, racism and apartheid, he said.

The Mozambican minister of information, Cde Jose Cabaco, said South Africa was destabilising independent Southern African states not because they were a menance militarily or economically but because "we are independent and free and don't practise any discrimination against any person."